

COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF A. & M. P.
FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

AUG 20
1935

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER



Volume XXV Number 8

AUGUST, 1935

Twentieth Annual National Ram Sale

Under Management
National Wool Growers Association

AUGUST 27-28, 1935
(9:30 a. m.)

At Union Stock Yards
Salt Lake City, Utah



Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS
ASSOCIATION
Salt Lake City, Utah

and the
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING
CORPORATION
Boston, Mass.

750 Rambouillet Rams
600 Hampshire Rams and Ewes
160 Suffolk Rams and Ewes
250 Other Breeds and Crosses

Distribution Does It!

A Sale in Transit freight rate arrangement alone does not make a livestock market. The DENVER MARKET made its greatest growth while sale in transit was effective at other points.

While DENVER does have a substantial local lamb slaughter, it is not compelled to depend on that outlet alone. It can distribute fat lambs to any slaughter point east of there in the most efficient manner and does do so. It helps to fill light receipts at all points and eliminates congestion at any. Because of the wide distribution from DENVER, the large outlet there, and the fact that any shipper can go on if he does not desire to accept bids, liberal receipts at that point are not damaging.

FEEDER LAMBS may be distributed from DENVER to any point served by other markets and also to Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas, which cannot be served by other markets without backhaul and additional transportation costs.



DENVER HAS DEMONSTRATED FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS THAT IT IS THE BEST LAMB MARKET FOR GROWERS OF THE WEST.

S U F F O L K S



The Ideal Sheep For Crossing Purposes

IF a census of rams could be taken showing the number of each breed used for crossing purposes in Great Britain and Ireland, the Suffolk would be found to outnumber any other individual breed. This is not a statement at random, because of all the down breeds Suffolk flocks have the widest distribution, being found in numbers throughout Scotland, Ireland, England, and the Isle of Man.

The number of Suffolk cross lambs marketed yearly in Great Britain must amount to an enormous figure.

There are some 30 pure breeds of sheep in the British Isles and yet when the entries in the cross-bred classes at Smithfield Show are looked through, we find that of the 26 entries, no less than half are Suffolk cross. Surely that indicates the popularity of the breed, which possesses the 4 cardinal points, viz.:

**Early Maturity—Fecundity—Hardiness—
Lean Meat of Good Quality**

Early Maturity: This quality of the breed is so well known that there is little reason to amplify it. Tests in many countries have shown the Suffolk and its cross to make greater gains in a shorter period than most other breeds which brings them to the block quicker with a better financial result.

Ram lambs are ready for service when 7 to 8 months old, the usual practice being

Extract taken from a report of a fat lamb breeding experiment in South Africa: "Table 2 shows many interesting features. Firstly, the Suffolk ram gave the best results in (a) number of lambs born; (b) least number of ewes assisted; (c) no ewes died during parturition, and (d) least number of deaths amongst lambs." This test was between several breeds of English rams.

The slogan for crossing breeders should be:
USE SUFFOLK RAMS

to give 50 ewes to a ram of that age. This breed is quick in service, thereby shortening the period of lambing throughout the flock.

Fecundity: Statistics over a number of years have been kept of the number of lambs reared to the number of ewes mated. This average is 131.70 per cent for the past 20 years for all flocks throughout Great Britain and Ireland. The average lamb fall is 150 per cent, with a number of flocks recording 160 per cent.

Hardiness: Suffolk flocks are established throughout England, as far north as Ross-shire in Scotland, and from north to south in Ireland. They flourish in Canada, United States, South Africa, Australia, Spain, Switzerland, and many other countries,

withstanding, and thriving in, these widely varying climatic conditions.

Breeders in South Africa assert that the Suffolks are more sensible than most other breeds in that they are the first to make for shady spots when the sun becomes too hot and thereby keeping themselves in the best possible condition, while other breeds lie out in the sweltering heat and become distressed.

Lean Meat: It is the practice where the indigenous breeds are subject to an over abundance of fat to cross them with the Suffolk to improve the quality and quantity of lean meat, thereby ensuring a higher carcass value.

The dressed carcass weight to live weight of the Suffolk is 60 per cent, this being one of the reasons why butchers throughout the country prefer the Suffolk or Suffolk cross lambs and hoggets for their trade.

THE SUFFOLK RAM, besides imparting the above-mentioned qualities to its offspring, is greatly favored for breeding purposes because of its clean, narrow head. When used on small mountain breeds in this country and on the Merino overseas, parturition is easy, and losses at this time are small. Naturally, therefore, when the Suffolk is the sire the lamb crop is large, and the number reared greater than when wide and woolly-headed sires are used.

Reprinted from the 1935 Year Book of the
Suffolk Sheep Society of England

(Advertisement)

THERE'S A REASON Why Sheepmen Prefer

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Proprietor

It costs no more to feed a
good one.
Be Sure to Buy Rams Bred
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Get Our Special Price for
Early Delivery.

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Many Times Grand Champion
"A Great Ram"



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Rambouillet Rams. Also,
Lincoln-Rambouillet
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All Thrifty Yearlings—Single
or Carload Lots.

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MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

Williams and Pauly Rambouillet Rams

The continued popularity of our rams with range men who have used
them longest comes from their records in producing—

LARGE SMOOTH BODIES

HEAVY BONE

HEAVY FLEECES

LONG FINE STAPLE

Will Sell in Lots of Any Size

Inspect our offerings at our Home Ranch.

WILLIAMS AND PAULY

Deer Lodge, Montana



"MORMON BOY,"
One of Our Stud Entries in This Year's
National Ram Sale.

Our Studs Averaged Slightly Over Three Hundred Dollars
at the National Ram Sale in 1934

The Top of the Sale

And they are better than ever this year. Deep bodies,
wide backs, heads, horns, eyes, and mouths to suit the
most critical breeders. Smooth bodies, yet dense fleeces
of exceptionally long staple and very choice crimped wool.

USUAL SUPPLY OF RANGE RAMS

DAY FARMS COMPANY

HOME OF BETTER RAMBOUILLETS

WILFORD DAY, President and Manager

PAROWAN, UTAH

Mount Haggin Hampshires

===== RANGED RAISED =====

*Unexcelled and Unequaled
in Bone
Mutton Type, Prepotency and
Quality*

Tom Drummond,
Shepherd

H. C. Gardiner,
Owner

ANACONDA, MONTANA

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
and the
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION

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Editorial Comment on Sheep and Wool Affairs

The average quality of both stud and range flocks has been lowered during the last five years. Creditors of some range men have put a limit on prices for needed rams that allowed them to obtain stock of only second rank or poorer. At times, false economy has been forced in the form of keeping for service ram lambs that should have gone to market with the remainder of the year's crop.

Ram Values

There have been notable exceptions. Most of the breeders who are offering rams in the National Ram Sale at Salt Lake City on August 27 and 28 have fully maintained or advanced their standards of selection of sires and of so developing what they sell as to prove that the blood is right.

Commercial wool and lamb can be bettered only in accordance with improvement of the sires of the ewes that produce them. The difference in returns from an ordinary and a top sire is many times greater than the difference in the cost of the two. There have been no extravagant prices for rams in many years, if such really ever have been paid. The breeders who are recognized as the most successful invariably are the most determined when it comes to bidding on stock needed to improve their own flocks. The same principle applies in the purchase of rams for siring lambs for the market. In 90 per cent of the flocks, the sires of the lambs sold control the character of future wool clips shorn from their daughters that go into the breeding bands.

The breeders of rams have need of better prices for their output than have been paid in recent years no less than the owner of commercial flocks needs better wool and lamb markets, but they, too, must accept what their market will pay. A fair valuation by buyers of the class of rams they need is the best economy and incidentally will allow the breeders to go farther in their improving work.

The move at Washington to secure entry of mutton and beef from Patagonia and other claimed healthy areas of foot-and-mouth-disease-ridden Argentina has not advanced. When it was seen that the senators would spend the summer at the Capitol, an announcement was made that the administration had requested a hearing for Secretary of State Hull and his aides before the Committee on Foreign Relations in executive (secret) session, and that the testimony of agricultural officials and experts also would be with-

held from the public. Hearings had not started on August 7, and it is probable that the matter will go over until January. Protests were filed for the sheep industry against secrecy in consideration of any matter primarily and chiefly connected with prevention of imports of disease-bearing meats and the jeopardizing of American livestock in order that automobile concerns and New York brokers may do a larger business in South America.

Senators Adams (Colorado), Steiwer (Oregon), Carey (Wyoming), Hatch (New Mexico), and Murray (Montana) will represent the Senate in the investigation of wool marketing affairs under S. 160 Senate Resolution 160. It is their plan to have the audit of the books of wool concerns under way by the time Congress adjourns and to commence examination of witnesses from the wool trade and others in advance of the opening of the winter session.

The results of this investigation, when published, will be highly educational. Growers will, for the first time, be given facts about Summer Street (Boston) practices that deeply affect them and which have heretofore been treated as strictly private to the dealers, or as likely to be injurious if released. Regardless of whether or not the investigation reveals existence of practices unfair to growers, it can be said that a free and open presentation of facts and conditions can bring nothing but good to all and particularly to concerns operating for service to growers at a fair charge for that service.

The final form of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is not yet known, as the amending bill still is before the conference of the Senate and House representatives.

Very little of the new power requested by A.A.A. the Secretary of Agriculture will be granted.

The position of the administration in collecting processing taxes and conducting programs of reduced production and benefit payments seems to be strengthened. Court decisions next fall should clear the air as to legality of processing taxes, collection of which is the basis of suits by numerous processors of cotton, wheat, and hogs.

Government checks to compensate for idle acres or sows are very popular with those who receive them. Most of the land so withdrawn from production of the crop for which the owner signs up is in fact being used

for other crops. The big aim has been to reduce export surpluses.

When the plan was started for the "emergency," even its sponsors did not consider it a permanent thing. Now, farm bureau officials and others demand its indefinite continuation as the "tariff of the wheat, cotton, and corn growers." If the courts disqualify the scheme, the administration hardly can fail to attempt an equivalent substitute.

When the Congress says the producers of a commodity, of which imports are common, may have the protection of a duty on those imports, it is up to those producers to do the collecting. At no time this year

have wool prices carried the full amount of benefit of the wool duty. Through July, Boston quotations reflected less than three quarters of the tariff.

Of course, the argument that a government subsidy on a surplus is the same thing as offered protection against lower-cost imports is fallacious and untenable. But it is being used unduly and notably by the Secretary of Agriculture. It is likely to confuse matters when the verdict is passed on the administration record next year. Plainly the economic experiment of the last three years has not produced the final solution of the nation's agricultural problem.

Reductions In Forest Grazing Permits

THE record of reductions of 1935 in forest grazing permits, along with recent statements of the Forest Service, including those made by Mr. Rachford at the Colorado and Wyoming conventions, furnishes some basis of forecasting what is likely to be done next year and afterward.

The statement by Chief Forester Silcox, delivered by Mr. Rachford at the Phoenix convention (Wool Grower, February, page 23), was full notice that all past actions and policies on grazing matters were being reconsidered and likely to be revised. The Chief Forester's language made it plainer than was realized in January, first, that the Forest Service considers itself obligated to aid families on relief in some sections, or in need of aid, through furnishing them with grazing for livestock, and, second, that a five-year period of readjustment is under way, during which it is agreed that established permittees will not be cut over 30 per cent.

In this article it is not intended to make any criticism of the errors, injustices, or inconsistencies in the new grazing policy, nor any defense of the permittees so seriously affected thereby. It is intended as a factual presentation of what has been done and of further action that now is indicated.

A maximum cut of 10 per cent in 1935 was finally decided upon by the forest officials to cover both

range protection and admission of new applicants. Under the announced plan the same cut may be made in two more years or smaller cuts spread over the next four years, within the 30 per cent limit.

In most cases the 10 per cent cut was applied in 1935 to all permits outstanding for a number above the protective limit. Cuts were of uniform percentage on large and smaller ownerships and covered both range protection and redistribution. In Oregon, Washington, and some other states, cuts for distribution were quite light and the permittees who were reduced received a temporary permit for this year for the number cut.

On eleven Idaho forests that had 1,086,438 permitted sheep in 1934, reductions on 255 permits amounted to 70,172 head, of which 42,160 were reported to be for distribution and 30,000 for range protection. However, 287 new permits were issued, covering 65,493 sheep. In Idaho there has been organized a determined effort on the part of a large number of farmers on large irrigation projects to obtain summer grazing in the forests for farm flocks of from 100 to 500 head. Not all of these applications were approved this year. It is possible that some of those who have now received their first permits and whose sheep are being handled in cooperative or community bands will not desire to continue their permits and thereby allow entrance of other farm flocks without necessity of further distribution cuts on old permits.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

CONVENTIONS

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders, Salt Lake City, Utah—August 27
California Wool Growers, San Francisco—November 21-22
American National Live Stock Association, Phoenix, Arizona—January 7-10, 1936

RAM SALES

Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton—August 23
National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City—August 27-28
Southern Oregon Ram Sale, Klamath Falls—September 10
Montana Ram Sales: Billings, September 24; Great Falls, October 3.

SHOWS

Pacific International, Portland—October 5-12
American Royal, Kansas City—October 19-26
Ak-Sar-Ben, Omaha—October 27-November 2
Kansas National, Wichita—November 11-15
Great Western, Los Angeles—November 30-December 7
International, Chicago—November 30-December 7
National Western, Denver—January 11-18, 1936

Until now it has been a Forest Service rule that ownership of property, dependent for good use upon the holding of a forest grazing permit, was the first qualification. After that came the commensurability standards for owned lands. These standards varied widely with different conditions and customs pertaining to the extent of land holdings of the permittees of each particular forest. Now the question is,—can a farm that for many years has been operated for production of cash or feed crops be con-

sidered as dependent upon the attachment of a forest permit?

On March 13 last the Washington office announced intention of having made an economic study of the relation of grazing permits to the agricultural conditions of the forest states. This was expected to produce a final finding and rule as to the types or location of lands whose owners should be preferred in the issuing of grazing permits.

It was decided later that this study should be handled as a part of a general agricultural survey being made by the planning division of the A.A.A. This was found not to be feasible, and the original plan is to be resumed. Apparently the forest officials expect to assume full responsibility and control of this economic study. They announce their welcome of cooperation from growers' representatives, or other local or state organizations interested in, or affected by the find-

ings that are to result from this economic investigation.

Many permittees whose numbers have been reduced for range protection have asked this question: "If the range recovers to capacity for carrying more than the present reduced numbers of livestock, will those permits now cut be restored to their former number, or will range thus available be given to new applicants?" If the last mentioned action shall be taken, it will be plain that the cuts announced and accepted as being for improvement of the range will not in reality have been such and should have frankly been admitted as intended to be a part of the program of redistribution of grazing permits.

None of the Washington or field officials will give any assurance that these range protection cuts ever will be restored to those from whom they were taken. In some cases it

is held that the range must never again be stocked so heavily as it was up to 1934. In other cases the answer is, "All will depend upon the conditions existing at the time, that is, when the range returns to its former capacity." It is rather improbable that admission will be made that many forests may have their grazing use increased in the future. The official standard of proper utilization seems to be steadily changing toward extreme safety by leaving considerable feed unused. Then there are the large ideas of future requirements for recreation and game, together with local, and sometimes mistaken, ideas of protection of water supply. The present official attitude on all these points allows very little grounds for expecting anything other than some further cuts and that such will be permanent as far as present permittees are concerned.

For The National Ram Sale

AUGUST
27-28,
1935



UNION
STOCKYARDS
SALT LAKE
CITY, UTAH



A Stud Rambouillet Ram Consigned by W. S. Hansen Co.



Top, Pen of Range Rambouillet Rams Consigned by J. K. Madsen.

Below, M. S. C. 2762, A Yearling Rambouillet Stud Ram Consigned by Montana State College.



"Producer," a Rambouillet Stud Ram Consigned by W. D. Candland & Sons. This ram took first place as a lamb in the 1935 Ogden Show.

Packer Lamb Feeding

THE question of feeding lambs by packers was discussed at Chicago recently in a conference of representatives of lamb feeders and packers.

It is argued by some feeders that the movement of lambs from feed lots operated by packers to slaughter plants at the markets unfavorably affects the prices received by regular feeders and shippers. The receipt of such lambs furnishes the plants with immediate supplies for the crews to work upon and permits buyers for the plants receiving them to stay away from the market entirely, or until lower prices will be accepted late in the day. This is the same argument that is lodged against purchasing at other markets of lambs that arrive at the slaughter points as "directs," and are included in official reports of receipts.

On the other hand, packers have said that their activities in buying feeder lambs in the fall give support to prices and so benefit the shipper from the range country. Some packers also have explained that at some of their plants there is not a dependable or regular supply of fed lambs and that they must furnish their own requirements in order to operate their plants and have available a sufficient supply of carcasses to serve the wholesale trade.

Because the interests of feeders and lamb raisers are so closely tied up, the National Wool Growers Association has cooperated with feeders in such matters as packer feeding. Any factor or practice that lowers prices received by the feedlot men has a direct effect on those who ship either fat or feeder lambs from the range. With a view to having an adequate and recent statement of the extent and nature of packers' lamb feeding, the association has asked four of the larger packers for a statement as to the number of lambs fed by them, where they were fed, and where slaughtered. The letter of inquiry,

which was addressed to Swift, Armour, Wilson, and Cudahy is shown below. Swift and Company has not replied. Replies received from the other three are shown.

Letter to Packers

July 17, 1935

Dear Sir:

The National Wool Growers Association is making a request of some of the packers for information in connection with packer lamb feeding.

I was unable to reach Chicago for June 27 when the conference was held between the packers and the representatives of the Colorado and Nebraska lamb feeders. I learned afterward that the question of packer feeding was seriously discussed at that time.

The executive committee of this association is to meet next month and the question of present low lamb prices will be up for some consideration, as will also the matter of feedlot operations of packers.

In order that we may have the best possible information I am requesting the packers to furnish this office with statements showing total number of lambs fed during the past season; the points at which lambs were fed; and the number of packer-fed lambs slaughtered at each point.

Yours truly,

F. R. Marshall.

Reply from Wilson and Company

July 23, 1935

Dear Sir:

Your letter of July 17 addressed to Mr. Thomas E. Wilson has been referred to me.

As you perhaps know, our company has no financial interest in any feed lots anywhere. We did some years ago feed lambs in a barn owned by the Stock Yards Co. in Oklahoma City, but this was discontinued several years ago. We also did feed some lambs at the County Fair Grounds at Albert Lea, Minn., but this also was discontinued several years ago. With the exception of these two cases, we have never had any direct interest in any feed lots.

At the request of lamb feeders in the corn belt states we have, however, from time to time purchased lambs and turned them over to these feeders to feed on their farms in one and two-car lots. This operation, in which Wilson & Co. acts as a loan company, I am sure is familiar to you and I assume is outside the scope of your investigation. Our operations along this line are very small. However, we would be pleased to hear the outcome of your executive committee meeting as to whether your association wishes to go on record as disapproving this sort of packer operation.

We seriously doubt whether farmers in this part of the country, who have fed these lambs for our account and have made money on it, would be willing to condemn the practice.

Very truly yours,

Edward Foss Wilson.

From Cudahy Packing Company

August 1, 1935

Dear Sir:

Frequent absence from the city has delayed my reply to your letter of July 17.

On account of other business matters which needed my attention, I was unable to attend the meeting of June 27 held between representatives of some of the packers and representatives of the Colorado lamb feeders.

You state that the question of packer feeding was seriously discussed at that time. My report of the meeting was that the matter was touched on but that there was very little discussion of the subject on account of the numerous other matters before the meeting.

In regard to the information you request, the Cudahy Packing Company has fed no lambs during the past season except in southern California where we are forced to do so on account of a seasonal shortage. The commercial feeder, packers, or any one else, cannot compete with the man who raises his own feed, and my own feeling is that it would be best for all concerned if packers refrained from feeding lambs in territories adjacent to the central livestock markets.

Yours very truly,

E. A. Cudahy, Jr.

From Armour and Company

July 25, 1935

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of July 17th with reference to a meeting held in Chicago on June 27th between a committee from the Colorado and Nebraska lamb feeders and representatives of the packers, we are glad to say that both interests were well represented and we were indeed very sorry that you were not in attendance so as to participate in the discussions.

We believe, however, that satisfactory explanation was made as to the cause for relatively low selling prices on lambs as compared with other meat products. There was a larger supply of lambs this past season than the previous year, and while it does seem that the increased lamb supply should have been sold to better advantage because of the decrease in other meat products, this does not necessarily follow, for the reason that the big lamb consumption is in a limited territory; whereas, in other sections of the country where there is a light lamb consumption, the consuming trade did not switch from other meats to lamb, and even if it had, the percentage

would have been very small, which left a plentiful supply of lambs for consumption in the limited part of the country that is favorable to lamb.

The question of lamb feeding by packers was also discussed and it was demonstrated very clearly that the quantity of lambs fed by the four large packers represented was really an insignificant amount and a very

small part of the total number of lambs fed. While it is quite natural that the lamb feeders of Colorado and Nebraska would prefer not to have the packers do any feeding, it was also brought out that the lamb growers have gone through equally as difficult a time as the feeders during recent years and the growers were anxious to have the packers in the market for feed-

ers and we felt our obligations to both interests.

Armour and Company's last year's feeding operations were very small and should we feed this year, you can rest assured it will be in a very limited way.

Yours very truly,

Frank A. Benson,
Vice President.

Affairs of Taylor Grazing Districts

SPEAKING at the Wyoming and Colorado conventions late last month, Director Carpenter announced that it is expected to have one-year licenses issued by September 1, in all of the 32 grazing districts now set up.

Appeals

Licenses have been issued in one district in northern California and one in Oregon. In the former there were 113 appeals from the first report of the local advisory board. These were heard again by the same board and some adjustments made, after which only seven remained.

Under the rules these appeals then were heard by the supervisor representing the grazing service, and six disposed of. The remaining single appeal will be taken to the Secretary of the Interior. There will be no appearances and no argument. Such final appeals must be submitted on the record of the testimony presented in the hearing before the supervisor.

Mr. Carpenter accepted suggestions from Colorado and Wyoming sheepmen that in these second appeals, before the supervisor, one cattleman and one sheepman who are not members of the advisory board of the district concerned, shall act with the supervisor.

Commensurate Lands

Matters still are unsettled in Colorado District No. 1. There is disagreement within the committee in regard to some of the applications for licenses and also on the question of standards for commensurate land holdings. The first report of the

local board, consisting of twelve cattlemen and twelve sheepmen, approved licenses for 62,000 cattle out of 89,000 applied for, and for 150,000 sheep from 350,000 for which applications were filed. It is understood that some additional sheep may be admitted.

At the Wyoming meeting, Mr. Carpenter, in answering questions, said that standards of dependency of property of applicants for licenses would be considered by local boards as well as local standards of commensurability of such lands. Prior users having commensurate lands, however, will not be required to show dependency and may have preference over owners of dependent lands who have not previously run stock on the public domain.

Stockmen Without Lands

The problem of "nomads" was prominent in the Colorado meeting. Growers expressed the fear that loan companies would be injured if stock owned by parties without land holdings was excluded and forced to be liquidated. Others feared that such liquidation would lower the market for ewes. Mr. Carpenter said that the policy was to protect and improve the range for the use of those owning property, but that the stockmen might decide the question at issue. It was agreed later that prior users having no lands would be allowed nine months in which to remove their stock and that one third must be taken off within three months and another third within six months.

Section 15 Leases

In Wyoming there is great concern over the operation of Section 15 of the Taylor Act, which governs the leasing of isolated or disconnected tracts of 640 acres or more. Applications for such leases were filed last fall but there has been no action. This question is under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office. Some of the delay is explained on the grounds that leases cannot be entered into until state officials have completed their selections from government lands to be taken in exchange for state lands to be turned over to the Department of the Interior for administration as parts of grazing districts.

Amendments

Amendments to the Taylor law were considered by the United States Senate on July 31. Approval was given to extension of the act to 142 million acres instead of 80 million as at present. Since the House was agreeable to removing any limit on area, the Senate proposal is practically certain to become law.

After lengthy discussion, senators agreed upon amendments to hold grazing district lands open for mining and for homesteading of 320 acres when such land has been classified as more suitable for production of crops than for grazing. Fear of encroachment of larger stock owners upon the rights and opportunity of smaller men was expressed by Senators King, Ashurst, Borah, O'Mahoney, and others.

Senators also provided more liberal arrangements for states in exchange of lands with the Department of the Interior, and that assistant directors of grazing must be

residents of the state in which their duties lie. Approval was given an amendment to Section 15, offered by Wyoming senators as follows:

Provided, That preference be given to owners, homesteaders, lessees, or other occupants of contiguous lands to the extent necessary to permit proper use of such contiguous lands, except that when such isolated or disconnected tracts embrace 760 acres or less, the owners, homesteaders, lessees, or other lawful occupants of lands contiguous thereto shall be entitled to receive such leases thereto upon the filing of an application therefor; Provided further, That the issuance of such a lease shall not be construed to prevent the sale or exchange of lands as authorized by this act.

The amendments now are before the conference committee of the House and Senate. It is probable that changes will be made in the Senate proposals before the amendments to the law are finally adopted.

Ogden Wool Auctions

THE auction sale of wools held at Ogden, Utah, on July 11-12 under the management of Merrion and Wilkins drew a large attendance, but as a sale was a disappointment.

The sale included close to three million pounds offered in about 350 graded lots ranging from 200 to 58,000 pounds, and 23 original bag lots of from 2600 to 53,000 pounds.

The graded lots contained all wool of the grade taken from each grower's clip. While names of grower-consignors were not shown in the catalog, the method of sale did permit the management to know the bid on each grade of each clip without any commingling or mixing of wools of different owners.

All of the lots were bid upon in the open auction. Reserve prices had been placed on all the lots in advance. These prices were reached on 22 lots amounting to about 115,000 pounds. The other lots were "passed" to the maker of the highest bid, who had first option on the particular lot for 24 hours at such price as could be agreed upon with the seller.

It was the plan and hope that

considerable numbers of mill buyers would attend and provide a fair appraisal of the actual value of each lot on the day of the sale. Three mills and two topmakers and 19 dealer houses were represented.

Of the 22 lots sold, six of quarter-blood grade were taken by the Utah Woolen Mills of Salt Lake City, at from 23½ to 26 cents. One of the topmakers secured two lots and a Pennsylvania mill, which was high bidder on numerous lots, reached the limit price on one lot of three-eighths blood which went at 25¼ cents.

In the original bag section there was a high selling price of 21 cents for 8,000 pounds taken by Dewey-Gould. The next highest bid on original bags was 20 cents offered by Munro, Kincaid & Company on a 8700-pound lot catalogued as "Original Utah. Bulk fine and ½ blood. Edge of ¾. Good staple, color and condition. Good lot."

Subsequent to the sale the management reported that a total of about 600,000 pounds was taken at private negotiations following the close of the auction, chiefly by topmakers and manufacturers. The prices on the lots sold appeared to be in line with current quotations from Boston, but most of the dealers' bids were considerably below the level of prices being paid in the West at the same time.

Mr. Wilkins has announced September 15 as the tentative date of the next auction. At that time it is planned to offer only one-half million pounds each day, giving the buyers an opportunity to inspect that amount of wool in the forenoon and offering it at auction in the afternoon of the same day.

Kansas City Commission Rate Case to U. S. Supreme Court

ON June 20 the statutory court of three judges sitting in Kansas City handed down an order denying petitions for a rehearing which had been signed by commission firm members of the Kansas City Live-stock Exchange in connection with an or-

der issued by the Secretary of Agriculture prescribing reasonable commission rates. The petitioners had asked the court to rehear arguments on this order after the court had handed down an opinion fully sustaining the order. Two of the judges, although concurring in the opinion of the court, rendered a supplemental opinion relative to certain phases of the Secretary's order. It is understood that the commission men plan to make an appeal from the order of this court to the Supreme Court of the United States. Pending a final determination of the case, the commission men are to continue impounding the difference between the rates they are charging and those prescribed by the Secretary in his order.

(From Monthly Record, Packers and Stock Yards Division, Bureau of Animal Industry.)

Oregon's Organization Tour

A 300 per cent increase in membership of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, Secretary Walter A. Holt reports, as the net result of a series of five meetings held with growers in different parts of the state during June.

The personnel of the organization party was: J. G. Barratt, president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association; the Secretary of the National Association; P. M. Brandt, head of the Division of Animal Industry at Oregon State College; D. C. Holbrook, representing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Secretary Holt.

The first stop was at Baker in the eastern part of the state. From there the group proceeded to Ontario and Crane in the southeastern section, to Merrill in the south, and Fossil in the central district.

Preliminary arrangements had been carefully worked out, so that at each point a large number of wool growers were on hand to make close contacts with the leaders of their organization and to receive first-hand information about present organization activities and learn of plans for future work in the interest of the sheepmen.

The Oregon Wool Growers Association is now issuing a monthly bulletin, in pocket-size—"Oregon Lambs and Wool."

Around the Range Country

THE notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of July.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

WESTERN TEXAS

One of the warmer months of record was reported. Precipitation was timely, and some of it in beneficial amounts, but for the month as a whole, most sections were quite deficient, and are still in need of general rains. However, ranges and cattle are good as a general rule.

Briggs

Weather and feed conditions here are good. The summer, especially the early part, is 50 per cent better than it was last year.

From 20 to 25 cents has been paid for wool shrinking around 62 per cent. Eighteen cents has been advanced on consigned wools.

Dillingham & Skaggs.

ARIZONA

Temperatures were appreciably above normal, and precipitation averaged near or slightly below normal. Precipitation, especially over the higher parts of the northern portion, was ample and timely, resulting in an improved condition of forage in those areas. Water has been scarce and range conditions rather unsatisfactory over the northwestern portion, excluding the mountain areas.

McNeal

Feed conditions here are anything but encouraging (July 25). We have had no rain since last December and the effects of such lack of moisture are seen everywhere. Our sheep are run on deeded and state land and they have had very poor pickings, and the prospects for fall feed either on public domain lands or other fall range are very poor.

Our lamb crop this year was about 40 per cent better than last year's. No contracts have been made so far on wether or mixed ewe and wether lambs, nor on straight ewe lambs.

I am not in a position to say how much wool has been consigned this year. Some recent sales have been made at 16 cents a pound for fine wools.

Coyotes are about 50 per cent more numerous than they were last year.

W. H. Barker

NEW MEXICO

Temperatures averaged near or slightly above normal, with only occasional, scattered showers that were chiefly of moderate proportions. General rains are needed, as ranges are very dry and burning everywhere excepting in the mountains, and livestock water is becoming low in some western sections. Dry farm crops have suffered considerably, and forage crops are none too good. The second alfalfa cutting has begun in the north and is nearly finished in the middle counties, while the third cutting is done on the lower Rio Grande. Livestock are fairly good.

Roswell

We use state grazing lands for our summer range in Santa Fe County. At present (July 24), feed is short and we need additional rains if we

are to finish the summer here. On the fall ranges about 60 per cent of the grass on the hillsides is dead; in the flats we have about 50 per cent of the grass alive. As a result of this situation we are having to sell about half of our livestock to be able to winter the rest of them.

Our lamb crop this year was only about half of that of a year ago.

About half the wool clip has been sold or consigned; recent sales have been made at 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents a pound.

We have very little trouble with coyotes.

F. W. Haegler

COLORADO

Comparatively warm, dry weather prevailed, temperatures being unusually high toward the end of the month. Showers were light, and scattered, but generally more rain has been needed all along, save locally in the northeastern portion. Hay and grain were damaged in northwestern counties by the lack of rain, the second haying being in progress; the yield is generally excellent on the western slope. Cattle and sheep are mostly good over northern and western counties, and poor to fair elsewhere.

Fort Morgan

We use short grass pasture for our sheep during the summer and this season the feed has been from fair to good. Fall feed will just be fair.

Contracts are being made for wether lambs at 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, the latter figure also applying to mixed bunches of ewes and wethers. I haven't heard of any activity in straight ewe lambs yet.

Coyotes are less numerous than in other years.

H. W. Clatworthy.

Rosita

The feed in the national forest is good this year and the prospect for fall forage is fair since we've had some rain (July 28).

A smaller percentage of lambs per hundred ewes was saved this year than last, owing to severe storms at lambing time. There was a big loss of ewes also from poisonous weeds.

No lambs have been contracted as yet and about 95 per cent of the wool was consigned to the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

There is a big loss from coyotes in this section, more than in other years. We think there should be a bounty on them, and would be willing to pay a reasonable amount to the wool growers' association to provide such a fund.

Clift Bros.

NEVADA

After the first ten days, temperatures ranged well above normal, while only light, scattered showers of negligible proportions occurred to mitigate the drouthy conditions. However, ranges have held up well at the higher levels, though suffering a gradual deterioration over the lower areas generally. Cattle and sheep, being largely in the elevated regions, are in good condition. The second cutting of alfalfa is maturing in western counties, and the first cutting is well along in higher valleys elsewhere.

UTAH

This was one of the warmest and driest Julys of record, only spots in the southern and eastern plateau areas having had a few showers. Little forage has been produced on the winter range areas, the farm pasturage has been very dry, and in places poor, while the high mountains carry plenty of forage, and livestock on them are excellent. The first hay crop was rather light, and the second only fair, now being cut in a few places.

Parowan

We received considerable moisture during April and May, but have had very little since.

Range and crop conditions are much improved over the last several years. Weevils, bugs, worms, rabbits and other pests, however, have done considerable damage to range and fields and gardens in general and the losses by coyotes are greater than for years.

The lambing percentage is perhaps a little higher than that of last year. No sales or contracts for lambs or ewes have been made as yet. Wool sales have been made mostly at 15 to 18 cents.

If wool would bring around 30 cents and lambs about 10 cents, and the drouth and depression would ease up, there would be a chance for sheepmen to survive.

Wilford Day

CALIFORNIA

Seasonal temperatures prevailed, values ranging about normal, while precipitation was also about normal, only a few mountain areas reporting light, scattered showers on a few days. Haying progressed favorably. Pastures and ranges are dry everywhere excepting the high mountain areas. Irrigated farm pastures are good. Livestock are generally in good condition. Some forage corn has suffered from high temperatures and lack of rain.

Bishop

Forage on the national forest range this summer has been good, but there is not much of an outlook for feed on the public domain this fall, or on any kind of fall range for that matter.

Contracts have been made on wether lambs at around 5½ cents and for mixed ewes and wethers, \$4.50 a head was paid. Straight fine wool ewe lambs have changed hands at \$5.25 a head. Lambing percentages were slightly higher this year than in 1934.

The 1935 wool is all gone from this section. Fifteen and 16 cents

was paid for fine wools, shrinking over 60 per cent.

Coyotes are very much on the increase, especially bad in the spring when the young lambs are being raised.

Alfred Giraud.

Kneeland

We run our sheep on the same land summer and winter. There is no public domain here and we do not use the forests. The forage is fair to good on privately owned land where it is understocked and from poor to bad where it carries too many sheep.

Practically all the wool is sold; from 22 to 25 cents was paid for wool of medium grade.

There have been no coyotes in this place for about 10 years. Occasionally one is seen and usually caught in the district near us. The Biological Survey is doing good work in this locality.

George F. Gift.

OREGON

One warm week was reported, but the last week and the first two weeks were normal or cool. Only occasional light, scattered showers occurred, excepting in the mountains where rains were heavier. Haying was slightly delayed by showers in places. A considerable amount of poor grain was cut for hay, and some grain fields will be pastured. The shipment of range lambs and cattle has continued. Most livestock are in good condition.

Wallowa

We have had excellent feed on the national forest range this season and everything points to good forage on the fall ranges, both the public domain and other sections.

Some contracts have been made on mixed ewe and wether lambs at 5½ cents, while crossbred ewe lambs are being signed up at 6 and 6½ cents.

Coyotes were not so troublesome last spring, but they are bad now.

L. W. Minor

(Continued to page 42)

The New Texas Secretary

MR. G. W. CUNNINGHAM of Girvin, Texas, has been selected by President Abe Mayer to serve as secretary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.



G. W. CUNNINGHAM

When the wool growers' association was reorganized on April 25 of this year, the naming of the secretary of the new association was left with President Mayer and he has recently announced the appointment of Mr. Cunningham to that position.

Mr. H. M. Phillips, secretary of the old Sheep and Goat Raisers Association of Texas and acting secretary of the new organization, will give his entire time and attention to the publication of the Southwestern Sheep and Goat Raiser, the official organ of the Texas Association.

The educational qualifications of Mr. Cunningham give him a good running start toward success in his new position. He comes with a degree in business administration and also an M. A. degree from the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth, and in addition, he has the necessary background in practical affairs of the sheepmen through experience gained as a wool grower in Pecos County, Texas, during the last six years. While his connections with

the ranching business are not being severed, all of his time from now on will be spent in the association work.

Decision on Westbound Freight Rates on Meats

THE Interstate Commerce Commission, on July 9, published its final decision in Docket 23604, which arose from the petition of 18 packers from as far east as Buffalo to Ogden and from Fort Worth to St. Paul for a lowering of rates on meats and packing-house products to the Pacific Coast and intermediate points. The petition was denied. Some minor matters, such as rates on lard from Ogden, were adjusted as requested.

West Coast packing and producing interests opposed the petition as did also the American National Live Stock Association. The National Wool Growers Association was an intervenor.

Armour and Co., with other packers, contended that meat rates should be placed on a fixed relationship to livestock rates, so that the freight cost on the products of a car of livestock would be no more than on the live animals. The Commission rejected this idea, as it had done in other proceedings. Some of the reasons for not figuring packers' rates on the basis of those set for producers are contained in these excerpts from the decision:

We are not convinced that the probable effect of reductions in westbound rates on meats would be to increase prices paid for livestock in the Midwest; but we are convinced that the probable effect would be to lower prices which the West Coast slaughterer could or would pay for livestock. And assuming that the reductions sought would not result in such reductions in retail prices of meats on the West Coast as to create an increased consumptive demand—and only complainants at Denver claim that increased consumption would follow such reductions—then importation of midwestern meats would have an injurious effect on the West Coast slaughtering industry, which the record indicates would extend to such proportions as to affect the employment and wage situation to a greater or less extent. Other industries, which it seems unnecessary to discuss in detail, would also be affected to some extent by the reductions

sought. In reviewing voluntarily established rate adjustments of long standing some consideration may be given to investment in established industry, and the value of such investments should not be destroyed or impaired merely to apply an economic theory. * * *

Complainant, Armour & Company, devoted much evidence to, and argued on brief, the contention that because we have prescribed rates on both livestock and meats from Chicago and western trunk-line territory to the East, the relation which now obtains between those rates on livestock and packing-house products is the relation necessary to avoid undue prejudice and preference as between westbound rates on livestock and those assailed on packing-house products. It does not contend that the relation of rates on fresh meats to rates on packing-house products or livestock obtaining eastbound should obtain westbound, as will hereinafter appear. It is unnecessary to review all of that evidence here. Even under our various decisions determining reasonable eastbound rates on livestock and on meats, the relation has varied. In Eastern Livestock Cases of 1926, 155 I. C. C. 731, 773, we said:

"The finding * * * was based upon the evidence respecting the reasonableness of the respective rates independently, and not upon relationships. * * *

"It will be seen that that case did not purport to fix proper relationships between these several commodities. Nor does it follow that the relationships which resulted under our findings in the Morrell case are the only relationships which would be not unduly prejudicial. Otherwise we could have prescribed those as fixed relationships to be thereafter observed; but this we specifically declined to do, although we were urged by some of the parties to that proceeding to prescribe fixed relationships. In a number of cases it had been urged that fixed relationships between these commodities in this territory were desirable; but in each case we declined to prescribe them because we felt that the evidence was not sufficiently complete upon which to do so. In this proceeding there is probably about as complete evidence concerning matters bearing upon the relationships as it would be possible to obtain. And upon all this evidence we are convinced that it is not only impracticable, but also unwise, to attempt to prescribe fixed relationships between these livestock and meat rates, either in cents per 100 pounds or by percentages. The economic conditions are such that the relationships should be flexible, capable of change to fit the changing needs of commerce and industry. Especially are flexible relationships desirable since the enactment of the Hoch-Smith resolution, which requires that the conditions which at any time prevail in our several industries shall be considered insofar as it is legally possible to do so, to the end that commodities may freely move."

Effect of the Drouth on Wyoming Ranges

By O. A. BEATH, Research Chemist,
University of Wyoming

THE author, while primarily concerned in the chemical and field studies of poisonous plants, has given considerable attention to range conditions in various sections of Wyoming during June and July of this year. Particular concern was manifest last summer and fall as to the ultimate damage that would result from the prolonged dry spell.

Red Desert

In the May, 1930, issue of the National Wool Grower, the author called attention to the fact that the vegetation of this region was directly related to moisture. As observed last August, extensive grazing areas appeared to have been permanently damaged. The long dry spells had seriously interfered with plant growth and development. In fact when sheep entered the Red Desert last fall it was evident that much supplementary feeding would be necessary if sheep were to be kept alive. Fortunately the winter turned out to be comparatively mild. This fact coupled with the abundance of black sage (see figure 1) that normally is not eaten but sparingly, saved the day for many sheep. One prominent sheep owner stated that, in all the years he had grazed sheep on the Red Desert, the past winter witnessed the first time that his sheep grazed upon the sage brush leaves for their daily and principal diet. All in all, it was commonly believed by sheepmen that the Red Desert vegetation would be several years in getting back to normal following the continued dry weather. Spring rains and particularly the three-day rain starting about the middle of May seemed to bring about the unexpected so that by June 10, an observation tour through the Red Desert from Baggs on the south to Buffalo Basin on the north and

from Eden Valley on the west to Green Mountains on the east revealed a striking contrast to that observed last fall. No marked killing out of the saltbrush, shadscale, winter fat, bud sage, brown sage, wheat grasses, and other characteristic Red Desert plants was noted. Some areas, although few in number, were observed to have suffered some damage. One such area is shown in figure 2, a saltbrush zone some 35 miles north of Wamsutter. Considerable soil drifting was also evident in this region though not extensive when compared to the Red Desert as a whole.

Winter fat (white sage) has been referred to by the author in his press articles and bulletins as one of the most desirable forages on the ranges of the state. This year winter fat occurring in the Red Desert was found to be of better quality and denser than has been observed at any previous time. Since it can withstand lots of drouth, is tolerant to alkalies, palatable, and from a chemical point of view the best rounded out forage on the Desert, steps should be taken to extend its present distribution. In range replenishment, grazing specialists would do well to study this plant carefully. Figure 3 shows its density and distribution in a type area in the Red Desert as observed July 19, 1935. This stand is typical of thousands of acres observed by the author this year.

Saltbush, commonly known as salt sage, stood up under the arid conditions remarkably well. Figure 4 shows an area quite representative of that occurring in the Desert as a whole. While it is true that a few plants here and there were found to be damaged, yet a hopeful note was observed in the number of young plants that were present. Apparently the extreme arid conditions followed by copious amounts of mois-

ture produced a favorable condition for seed germination.

The brown sage was found to be in excellent condition. This is also a valuable sheep feed and extensive areas of it occur here and there throughout the Red Desert. In fact the only type of forage that has undergone a certain amount of damage in the Desert area pertains to some grasses. The wheat grasses were affected the least, June and rice grass the most, although many of the grass-crowns were found still to be supporting some active shoots. Any one who has given some consideration to the vegetation of the Red Desert has come to realize that it is not primarily a grass range and never will be except in a minor way.

As a whole the vegetation of the Red Desert as it now exists is on a par with that normally occurring over a period of years. Sheepmen may anticipate ample forage of a well-balanced type when the time comes for its use this fall and winter. With a better understanding of the vegetative types occurring in certain portions of the Desert and through cooperation it would be possible to extend its use in the spring over a longer period for the reason that certain plants of high quality come and go between the present grazing periods.

Big Horn Basin

The normal rainfall of the Big Horn Basin is such that the ranges on the whole do not support a forage cover comparable to other similar ranges receiving more moisture. An average precipitation of 7.03 inches at Basin during a period of 28 years is shown by United States Weather Bureau records. At Lovell the precipitation for a similar period has been 6.62 inches. The amount of rainfall becomes less as the lower part of the Basin is approached. A

On Wyoming Ranges in 1935



Figure 1. Black sage in the Red Desert. During the past winter, this sage was a valuable aid in the emergency that prevailed among sheep owners.

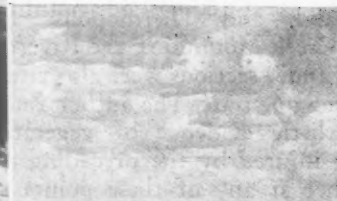


Figure 2. This is representative of a few small areas in the Red Desert where the drouth, together with wind-swept soils, has killed some of the desert plants.

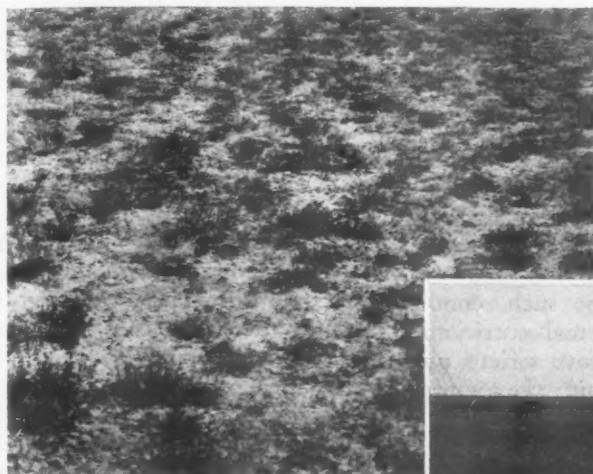


Figure 3. The occurrence of winter fat (white sage) is increasing yearly. Taken July 19, 1935, north of Wamsutter.

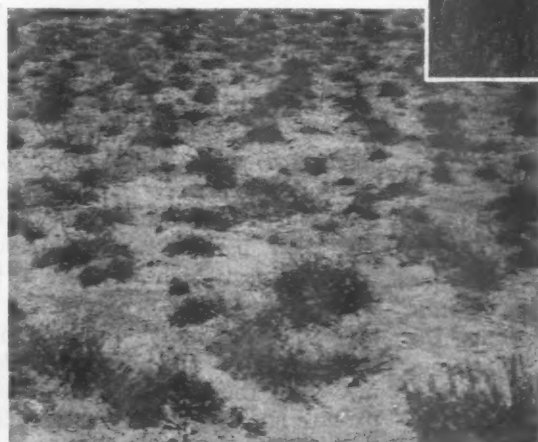
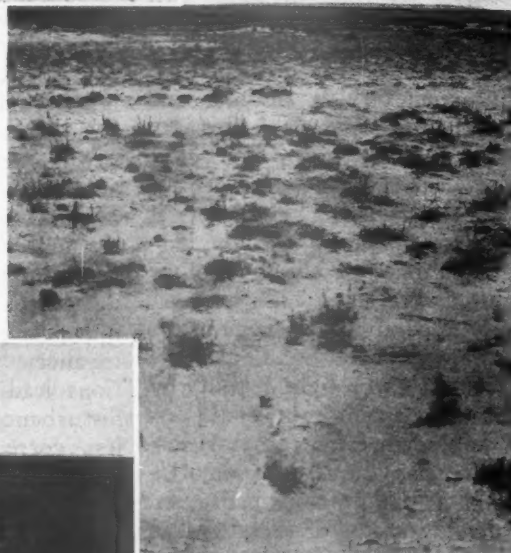


Figure 4. An average stand of saltbush as it may be observed at the present time in the Red Desert. Photo taken July 19, 1935, thirty-five miles north of Wamsutter.

Figure 5 (Center). An average condition of the forage on the Laramie Plains as observed July 31, 1935.



Figure 6. Vegetation in the Bear Lodge Mountains, Crook County, Seldom has it been observed to surpass the present stand. Photo taken July 5, 1935.

considerable variation in the amount of moisture is also evident as these stations have reported maximums of 10 and 9.85 inches and minimums of 2.9 and 2.49 inches respectfully.

A range observation was made during June of this year from points out from Cody, Greybull, Basin, Worland, and Thermopolis. The Owl Creek Mountains, the Riverton and Lander sections were also visited on the same tour. The author found very little evidence of vegetation being injured by the preceding dry weather at any of these points.

Central and Eastern Wyoming

Due to some special investigations being carried on last summer and fall by the author and his staff an opportunity was given for close contact with the ranges of central and eastern Wyoming. Inwardly it appeared at that time that the barren grass ranges of this section of Wyoming were gone. This was particularly apparent in the vicinity of Lusk, Newcastle and Sundance. The transformation brought about by the abundant spring rains could only be appreciated by actual visitation. In many areas the desolate wastes of a year previous had given back dense growths of range grasses sufficiently developed to be cut for hay. The opportunity for seed maturity this year is the best that has occurred for many years.

The Laramie Plains region was more favorably situated as to moisture during the general drouth period. Livestock competed for the forage thus available, and it was feared the close grazing would seriously check this year's growth of grass. Figure 5 from a photograph taken July 31, 1935, shows a forage cover that is representative of the Plains region as a whole.

Southern Wyoming, Carbon, Sweetwater and Uinta counties also present a most favorable range picture. Stockmen with years of experience have expressed surprise at the comeback of their ranges.

Some areas in Laramie, Goshen and Platte counties suffered from soil erosion. Where residual soils are made up of volcanic ash (White

River formation) it is only natural that in periods of extreme aridity there would be some soil drifting.

In attempting to produce an impartial picture of range conditions as they appear this season, the writer does not desire to convey the impression that the comeback of vegetation has been so complete that grasses have replaced the cactus and woody aster. Our bad lands carry the plants, if any, indigenous to such soil types and the grassy areas carry those plant types adapted to the inherent soil and moisture conditions. So the vegetative cover of the state today presents a remarkable contrast to that of a year ago. During periods of drouth deep rooted weeds, shrubs and hardy semi-arid plants stand out from the shallower rooted palatable forages because of the protection afforded them through their root systems. Livestock during the 1934 grazing season were forced to seek the more non-palatable forages for their sustenance. Invariably such conditions lead to some mal-nutritional disturbances that prove serious unless corrected during the winter feeding period.

The following example illustrates, in the opinion of the writer, a typical deficiency carry-over. About the middle of June of this year cattlemen in the vicinity of the Bear Lodge Mountains in Crook County found an unusual amount of low larkspur poisoning in the forest north of Sundance. The native grasses and other palatable feeds were never more abundant and yet the largest loss of cattle in the history of the forest occurred this past June. Cattle developed a depraved appetite for the larkspur flowers to satisfy their desire for certain elements in these poisonous flowers. Approximately seventy-five head of cattle died from this type of grazing (Figure 6). Further losses were prevented by removing the remaining cattle out of the forest until larkspur flowers had dropped off. Other forms of nutritional disturbances resulting from drouth affected forages could be cited.

Forage Conditions in Montana

STOCKMEN, generally, I presume, are interested in the effects of last year's severe drouth on the stand of range grasses. In north-central Montana, observations show that most native species can withstand a great deal of drouth, even under relatively heavy grazing. In fact, it would seem generally that overgrazing has had more to do with reducing the quantity of cover than dry weather. A combination of these two evils of course has resulted in a maximum amount of damage. In a trip through northern Montana this spring, I observed that the range was exceptionally green over hills and benches alike, there being no evidence in pastures which had been severely overgrazed that the vegetation was entirely gone even in small areas. If there are tracts of prairie range land in north-central Montana which literally have been "de-grassed" through the circumstances of recent years, such areas are few and far between.

I understand, however, that in southeastern Montana there has been some thinning out of blue grama grass stands in recent years, where conditions have been severer than locally, perhaps on account of a combination of causes rather than one single factor alone. Observations in this vicinity have indicated that where severe overgrazing has reduced the old grass aftermath, short grass, such as blue grama, appears to have suffered more than some other species. On the other hand we have observed certain areas which are more or less isolated, however, being mowed or grazed occasionally and in these there has been little or no apparent injury to the grama grass. Prairie pasture lands at the North Montana Branch of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, at Havre, badly overgrazed previous to 1930, have revived considerably under a system of deferred grazing, even during the past four years.

M. A. Bell, Agronomist, North Montana Branch A. E. Station.

The Summer Conventions

The Colorado Meeting

NEARLY two hundred Colorado wool growers and many of their wives came for three days' business and visiting at the Colorado Hotel, the famous mountain resort at Glenwood Springs, July 25-26-27. There was also full representation of railroads, grazing and credit offices, and stockyards, along with a heavy delegation of commission men.

The time and place for the convention seemed almost ideal. Hotel rooms of ample size and number, at reasonable rates, wide verandas and convenient rooms for the sessions of the convention and committees gave fine opportunity for full deliberation of the many pressing problems. As usual, however, some of the committees took their responsibility too lightly. Others got to the splitting-up stage and compromised too quickly to put forth such a real statement of grievances or demands as was necessary to use the power of organization to get for members such results as are possible through better considered action and reports. Such criticism can be lodged against any stockmen's meeting. It has also been charged to the National Association meetings. This is mentioned now to start more active thought upon making our meetings and associations more productive of results. The case of the National, on this point, is listed for debate by the August 26 meeting of its executive committee.

In spite of the advantages of the surroundings of the convention, objection was voiced against failure to meet in other parts of the state more convenient to old members and particularly to sheepmen who might become members and workers if once interested.

This Colorado report is condensed because of the large amount of other

copy that must appear in August and by the necessity of limiting association expense for the printing of the National Wool Grower.

President Jim Brown excelled himself as presiding officer. This, together with his close application throughout the year to problems of the association and the industry, was recognized by his reelection, with an allowance for expenses.

Vice President Clair Hotchkiss expressed the idea that honors should be distributed, whereupon two new men were named to succeed him and Frank B. Means. These are L. B. Sylvester, Monte Vista, and M. E. Noonan, Kremmling. Carl Osborn of Fruita was named by the executive committee as secretary to succeed Robert McIntosh, resigned.

Each member of the executive committee represents a local organization in the state, formed for work in connection with forest permits and coyote control. It is expected that state officers will devote more time to the local associations and arrange through them for enrollment of new members and for collection of dues for support of the state and national associations. Heretofore, Colorado has received dues mainly through collections made for the association by commission houses at the Denver market. Lately this plan has not been working satisfactorily.

The President's address consisted of a brief opening statement on some of the year's activities and of several helpful and inspiring discussions and proposals interspersed through the program as speakers were introduced to discuss specific topics. The status of Washington aspects was summarized with emphasis on the injurious effect of messages of opposition to licenses for wool dealers sent in growers' names in response to solicitation by dealers' representatives who, in many cases, grossly misrepresented the true plan

and situation. President Brown also stressed the necessity of giving wide powers to advisory boards in the administration of the Taylor law. He also suggested that it would be better for the United States to forget the foreign debts than to cripple domestic industry through taking imports for payment.

Colorado's energetic Democratic Governor Johnson gave a very constructive and encouraging talk. He criticized the A.A.A. for reducing production and at the same time permitting agricultural imports. The Governor takes the position that American consumers are willing to stand the effects of processing taxes if the farmer gets the benefit, but that they do not want to be taxed and then have the farmer's market lowered by imports from foreign countries.

Phases of agricultural credits were discussed by C. A. Stewart, Washington, D. C.; A. Hochdale and W. E. Fisher of the F.C.A. Wichita office, and F. C. McMillan of the state production credit association.

Col. E. N. Wentworth of Armour and Company explained the difficulties confronting packers in their lamb business through lower consumer demand in relation to supply and the effect of buyers' keen competition to secure large numbers of lambs. Cooperative marketing was advocated by F. E. Hanks of the Intermountain Live Stock Marketing Association, Denver. Distribution of lamb shipments and market prospects were taken up by C. Haren and Chester Blake of Kansas City.

J. B. Wilson, Wyoming secretary, and E. S. Haskell, A.A.A. economist, reviewed the consideration of wool markets and marketing given by the A.A.A. and other departments at Washington in recent months. Col. Harry Petrie of the A.A.A. livestock office at Denver gave an advance summary of the

government lamb crop report. F. W. Beier, Jr., made a further explanation of the significance of the lighter lamb crop and showed how the statistical section of the U. S. Department of Agriculture obtains from growers the data for livestock and crop reports.

A. C. Allen, extension animal husbandman of Colorado, Chas. Redd, president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, and the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association also spoke.

Statements and announcements by Director F. R. Carpenter of the Division of Grazing, Department of the Interior, are summarized in a separate report in this issue of the Wool Grower.

National forest grazing matters were discussed by C. E. Rachford, chief in range management at the Washington office, and by Col. A. H. Peck, regional forester at Denver. Their remarks, together with what Mr. Rachford said at the Wyoming convention, also form the basis of a separate article.

A message to Colorado senators, opposing the pending Argentine Sanitary Convention, was sent from the first convention session. Senator Adams replied that it was not likely that any action would be taken on that question during the present session of Congress.

A resolution expressing sorrow over the death of Frank J. Hagenbarth and appreciation of his long and notable service was adopted by a standing vote.

The resolutions committee report as adopted called for larger appropriations for the U. S. Biological Survey and the employment of more state livestock sanitary inspectors.

The lamb marketing committee contented itself with a recommendation to growers to sort for more frequent shipments and to distribute them to the various markets.

The committee report on forest grazing carried seven proposals: (1) Larger recognition of local advisory boards; (2) determination of size of the economical sheep unit, to be applied to new applicants for permits;

(3) earlier announcement of cuts to be made; (4) handling of coyote control as a part of range improvement; (5) consultation of advisory boards on changes in boundaries of allotments; (6) stopping cuts on permits when transferred; (7) discontinuance of cuts for redistribution. The transfer of the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior was objected to.

Open committee meetings were held with both Mr. Rachford and Director Carpenter. The tone and substance of the criticism voiced was in rather sharp contrast to the final report. Some of those who seemed most belligerent about forest grazing administration later rivaled each other in commendation of the past work of the Forest Service.

Arizona Wool Growers' Convention

THE forty-ninth annual convention of the Arizona Wool Growers Association was held at Flagstaff on June 9 and 10, with sheepmen and visitors in attendance from all parts of the state. The meetings of the convention were held in the county courthouse. The visitors and members of the association were entertained at a formal dinner dance at the Monte Vista Hotel Tuesday night.

Following the invocation by Rev. J. S. Doron at the opening session Tuesday morning, Capt. C. T. Pulliam, city clerk, in behalf of Mayor D. O. Saunders, who was unable to be present, welcomed the sheepmen to the city.

In a brief address Governor B. B. Moeur, the first speaker, said that he considered the sheep industry one of the best investments in the state, and declared that the depression was not entirely financial but largely moral. "I ask that you all work together as a whole to set the moral pace," he concluded.

Frank Boice, president of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, the next speaker, said that the effect of the Forest Service policies in administration of the Taylor Grazing Act will be "disastrous" to cattle and sheepmen because it will "destroy the stability of those industries and ruin their credit." Continuing he said, "We used to think we could work out a solution of our problems with the Forest Service heads, but now I believe the only method is to

see that the Taylor Grazing Act is right and then to use our influence to change the forest grazing to the Department of the Interior. I see no other solution." Excepting the one lifting the 80,000,000 acre restriction, all amendments proposed for the Taylor bill have been approved by the Arizona Cattle Growers Association. Cutting down on the number of cattle and sheep will hurt stockmen's credit, Boice asserted.

In his official report covering the work of the association for the past year, it was stated by President A. A. Johns that he had the assurance of Chief Forester Silcox that after the latter had reports from state planning boards, long-term grazing permits would be issued, but for the next year or two, until a definite policy is adopted, one-year permits will be the rule. The affairs of the association were further supplemented by the report of Jerrie W. Lee, secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Internal parasites of sheep, such as stomach worms, tape worms and liver flukes should be attacked said Dr. F. L. Schneider, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the next speaker. Sheep scabies in the state has apparently been conquered, he said.

Other speakers at the forenoon session were Charles Reibling, assessor of Yavapai County; Hattie Green Lockett of Flagstaff, the only woman member of the association; E. S. Turville, county agricultural agent of Yavapai County; Chas.

Mullen, state land commissioner of Arizona, and Thomas E. Pollock of Flagstaff.

D. A. Shoemaker, assistant regional forester, at Albuquerque, New Mexico, the first speaker at the afternoon session Tuesday, said, "Small owners of stock need land, and in such cases this redistribution is fully justified. We are issuing permits on the basis of a year or two to make our policy flexible enough to fit in with the Taylor Act provisions for the public domain." At the same time Mr. Shoemaker said he fully realized that certain provisions might hit some in attempting to steer a middle course with an aim to be of greatest good to the greatest number. In order to maintain the stability of loans, he said, the Forest Service at the request of the Farm Credit Administration will continue as much as possible the permits in effect in 1934. However, requests for redistribution have been many as there has been a ten-year accumulation of requests by small stockmen who need grazing land. No reductions are in view for 66 per cent of the sheep permittees in Arizona during the next five years, he said, while the remaining 34 per cent will have their areas reduced.

"Members of the Division of Grazing," said A. D. Molohan, regional director of grazing for Arizona and New Mexico with headquarters at Albuquerque, "are not taking any stand on the Taylor Act as their duty is merely administrative." The Taylor Act, Molohan explained, applies only to the public domain and has nothing to do with the national forest areas. The only grazing district in Arizona, he said, is north of the Colorado River, but if others are ordered in the state officials will effect the organization through supervised elections within 30 days. Molohan emphasized that the temporary nature of regulations and length of permits was to allow officials to make changes as soon as the best methods are determined.

Others who addressed the afternoon session were Attorney General

John L. Sullivan, Phoenix; Chas. U. Pickurell, E. B. Stanley and Dr. W. B. Pister, all of the University of Arizona, Tucson; Ben Foster, Biological Survey, Phoenix; Dr. Harrison of Armour & Co., Chicago; F. L. Hanna, freight and passenger agent, Santa Fe Railroad, Phoenix; and Colonel J. E. Thompson, member of the State Fair Commission, Phoenix.

Both the forenoon and afternoon sessions on Wednesday were given over to the business affairs of the association, such as receiving the reports of committees, auditing accounts, collecting dues, levying assessments, electing officers for the ensuing year and so forth.

The principal resolutions adopted:

Condemned the efforts of livestock commission dealers and stockyards companies to curtail the free marketing of livestock.

Opposed any reciprocal treaty with Argentina that would admit livestock from that country into the United States.

Expressed opposition to legislation designed to repeal the long-and-short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Favored the Huddleston bill in the U. S. Senate providing regulation of motor trucks.

During the closing hours of the two-day meeting A. A. (Tony) Johns was reelected president of the association for the thirteenth consecutive term. Jerrie W. Lee, of Phoenix, was again named secretary-treasurer. Other officers are Chas. E. Burton, first vice president; Geo. H. Wilbur, Mesa, second vice president; W. H. Waggoner, Phoenix, third vice president; directors, T. E. Pollock, Flagstaff; Eugene Campbell, Ash Fork; Mike Ohaco, Wickensburg and Chas. L. Keyser, Phoenix.

Bert Haskett

The Wyoming Convention

THIS is a good feed year in Wyoming. Considerable numbers of feeder lambs have been contracted up to 6¼ cents. There is increasing interest in the administration of the Taylor Act and land exchanges and Section-15 leases. There is also dissatisfaction over inability to secure Federal Land Bank loans on grazing lands. These conditions and vital issues resulted in there being as many as 300 sheep raisers in some of the six sessions of the thirty-first annual Wyoming convention, at Laramie, July 30-31 and August 1.

Wyoming has but one Taylor grazing district as yet, but more are certain if the Senate and House can agree sufficiently to pass any amendments. If the law is changed at all, extension of the areas allowed to be placed in districts will be made. The rangemen are waiting to be shown that the home rule policy of granting permits and making regulations by local advisory boards will work out equitably. Section-15 leases and state exchanges concern most outfits and there has

been no action or announcement on those points. The convention resolved that, in spite of some continuing doubt as to the merit of the Taylor Act, since it is here "the association will cooperate in every way to help the Department of the Interior administer it in the best possible manner."

Director Carpenter addressed a large audience, which was both critical and inquisitive, yet reasonable and fair. He brought encouraging news of adjustments and compromises within the advisory board of that Taylor-Carpenter storm center, Colorado District No. 1. His address and answers to questions occupied two hours. The salient points are summarized in a separate article in this issue.

Secretary Wilson planned the program to encourage full discussion and the plan clicked. Thirteen addresses were set for the six sessions. Four of them caused most of the questions and debate. Besides the public domain, growers were most outspoken on federal land loans,

forest grazing policies, and lamb marketing. On the first, General Agent Frank O'Connor of the Farm Credit Administration at Omaha spoke eloquently of the New Deal conceptions and policies of financing agriculture. He was given something of a ride by numerous interrogators before he expressed the already apparent fact that he could not explain why grazing lands should not receive the same consideration in making loans as accorded to crop lands. Results were received from the most friendly interchange by Mr. O'Connor's promise to inform his superior officers at Washington of the conditions in Wyoming and of the views of the "ranchers."

Forest Service's head "grazier," C. E. Rachford, made some clarifying statements about the status of grazing policies, which are mentioned elsewhere in this number. To a direct question from Secretary Wilson, he answered that he regretted being unable to say that cuts for range protection might later be restored to those on whom they were made. The question and remarks through the debate ranged from recognition of investments in permittees' commensurate lands and legal phases of wildlife control to probable future reductions and claims of alarming injury to wild flowers on grazed areas.

"Erosion of the United States Treasury" was named in President Cooper's address as really the most alarming phase of the erosion problem that has had such heavy publicity from Washington. Prior to his reelection, Mr. Cooper told the association that he favored limiting the privileges of the floor in convention debates and voting to paid-up members. Others suggested that distinctive badges be issued only to members in good standing. A similar plan was proposed at Colorado. It merits the attention of all state associations in their efforts to increase and make organization work more serious and effective.

The President's address of 35 minutes dealt seriously and con-

structively with federal land policies, land credits, wool auctions, freight rates, wool promotion, and national policies on finance. "Paralysis, rather than stabilization, is likely to be the effect of Taylor Act administration," he said, "unless that administration provides freedom of appeals to an impartial body, instead of a mere 'review of the record' by the Secretary of the Interior."

The annual report of the Wyoming Secretary was a finished document on the state and general problems of the industry, as well as an official record of activities for solution of those problems. This convention report even excelled previous ones. It covered amendments to the Farm Credit Act, loans on grazing lands, the too-rapid expansion of production credit associations, injurious effects of making feed loans on a monthly basis, wool stocks and prices, and explanations proffered by packers for lamb prices out of line with what is paid for other meat animals.

The association treasury showed a small red balance, but with the 1935 quota of the budget of the National Association nearly completed. The report covered a ten-months' period and showed \$5,000 paid in dues, with good expectations of considerable additional payments.

The lamb market and marketing question was treated by Raymond Larson, Col. E. N. Wentworth, and F. M. Simpson. The packer spokesmen rehearsed the claims of no price competition at the retail markets between lamb and other meats and the effect on prices of the heavy slaughter in this year. The customary tribute was paid to the great results of the lamb campaign put on by growers, but failure to hold packer sales in new towns and homes where lamb was introduced a few years ago was not explained. Armour feedlot operations were presented as an aid to producers through fall purchases, but the effect on winter prices when packer feed lots are being emptied was ignored.

"The Constitution and the New

Dealers" was the subject of a forceful and scholarly address by the Hon. John D. Clark, a highly successful Wyoming lawyer who has retired to enter the field of economics. Dr. Clark was emphatically opposed to "Tugwellian planned economy" as a substitute for private business. The issue of 1936, it was asserted, will be the vesting in a central authority of all power and freedom which the Constitution now reserves from the state and federal governments.

The Secretary of the National Association went into the work of the standing committee on wool marketing and the present gap between Boston prices and importing parity. He also criticized governmental secrecy in connection with prevention of livestock diseases, as would be the case if the proposed plan of having officials of the state and agricultural departments testify in executive session on the Argentine Sanitary Convention now pending in the United States Senate. Unjustifiably low prices for lambs were attributed to packer practices at the markets.

Complete freedom from scab in Wyoming flocks was reported by State Veterinarian, Dr. H. D. Port.

Among other speakers were Col. Harry Petrie, E. S. Haskell, Charles Redd, F. E. Hanks, Governor B. B. Brooks, George Brophy, Olaf Nelson, Mike Hayes, and R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Five special committee reports and 21 resolutions came out of the convention. By way of presenting something new, the convention called, through the report of its lamb marketing committee, for a federal investigation of the lamb market situation, especially in regard to the out-of-line prices for lambs in relation to those for beef cattle and hogs. That report also included a request for larger purchases of lamb and mutton for the Army, Navy, and C.C.C. camps. Packers were urged to mark all lamb carcasses to show their quality.

(Continued to page 30)

WOOL NEWS

Wool Market Review

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics issued the following statement on the wool market for the week ending August 9:

Activity in the Boston wool market was a little broader than during the previous week. Buyers were more numerous and a wider selection of wools was included in the week's sales.

Demand was slower on Ohio and similar bright fleeces at unchanged quotations. Semibright medium wools, however, had a fair demand. Strictly combing 56s, $\frac{3}{8}$ blood, semibright fleeces brought 57-60 cents, scoured basis, while strictly combing 48s, 50s, $\frac{1}{4}$ blood, of similar lines brought around 53-54 cents, scoured basis.

Territory wools of 64s and finer qualities continued to have a large portion of the demand in western grown lines, although the lower grades had calls for increased amounts. Prices were a little firmer on 64s and finer territory wools sold in original bags. Sales included short French combing at 63-65 cents, scoured basis, average to short French at 65-67 cents, average to good French at 68-70 cents, and lines including choice French and strictly

combing staple at 70-72 cents. Fair quantities of 58s, 60s, $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, territory wools brought 70-72 cents, scoured basis, for strictly combing and 66-69 cents for French combing. Prices were irregular on strictly combing 56s, $\frac{3}{8}$ blood, mostly on the low side of the range 59-63 cents, scoured basis. Low $\frac{1}{4}$ blood, 46s, territory wool had some call at 50-53 cents, scoured basis. Average twelve months' Texas wools brought 70-72 cents, scoured basis, while poorer than average twelve months' lots were available at 68-70 cents.

Most of a very limited trade in spot foreign wools was on low crossbred wools, largely South American. Wool prices abroad were reported fairly steady, according to cable received by private concerns in Boston.

Mohair in the form of tops moved fairly well at steady prices, although resistance was shown to further advances in prices. Sorted kid mohair had calls for limited quantities at firm prices. Original bag offerings of adult mohair were quiet but firm at nominal quotations around 37 cents for good Texas lines.

DOMESTIC WOOL AND MOHAIR QUOTATIONS

Grade and Length	GRADE OHIO AND SIMILAR		GRADED
	Grease Basis	Scoured Basis	Territory Scoured Basis
64s, 70s, 80s, (fine) strictly combing	\$.30-.32	\$.73-.78	\$.74-.77
64s, 70s, 80s, (fine) French combing	.26-.27	.67-.70	.67-.72
64s, 70s, 80s, (fine) clothing	.23-.25	.59-.62	.62-.65
58s, 60s, ($\frac{1}{2}$ blood) French combing	.30-.31	.66-.68	.70-.72
58s, 60s, ($\frac{1}{2}$ blood) French combing	.27-.28	.62-.64	.66-.69
58s, 60s, ($\frac{1}{2}$ blood) clothing	.24-.26	.58-.61	.61-.64
56s, ($\frac{3}{8}$ blood) strictly combing	.31-.32	.57-.60	.59-.63
56s, ($\frac{3}{8}$ blood) clothing	.27-.28	.53-.55	.57-.59
48s, 50s, ($\frac{1}{4}$ blood) strictly combing	.30-.31	.53-.55	.56-.58
48s, 50s, ($\frac{1}{4}$ blood) clothing	.27-.28	.47-.50	.51-.54
46s, (Low $\frac{1}{4}$ blood) strictly combing	.26-.27	.45-.48	.50-.53
36s, 40s, 44s, (common and braid)	.25-.26	.41-.44	.43-.45

PULLED WOOLS—SCOURED

Choice AA	\$.79-.82
AA	.75-.78
Fine A	.73-.75
A Super	.71-.73
Choice White B	.69-.71
B Super	.65-.68
C Super	.60-.63

SORTED MOHAIR

First Kid	\$.65-.68
Second Kid	.50-.55
Medium	.40-.45
Low	.33-.37
Stained	.25-.30

Consumption of Wool During June

THE weekly average rate of wool consumption during June, 1935, is shown in the table below, with the previous month's average, and that for the twelve months' period ending June 30, 1935. The table is taken from the regular monthly report on raw wool consumption, issued on July 31, by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

SHORN WOOL CONSUMPTION BY CLASS AND ORIGIN

In Thousands of Pounds, Greasy Shorn Basis¹

Class and Origin	June 1935	May 1935	July 1934 to	Aggre- gate
	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	June '35 Incl.	
Apparel Class Total	10,912	11,623	7,615	395,963
Domestic	10,520	11,245	7,226	375,734
Duty-Paid Foreign	328	321		
Free Foreign	64	57	389	20,229

¹"Greasy" shorn wool plus "scoured" shorn wool raised to greasy shorn basis, conversion factors varying with class, origin and grade.

²June average based on five, May on four, and July to June on fifty-two weeks; no adjustment made for holidays.

PULLED WOOL CONSUMPTION BY CLASS AND ORIGIN

In Thousands of Pounds, Greasy Pulled Basis¹

Class and Origin	June 1935	May 1935	July 1934 to	Aggre- gate
	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	June '35 Incl.	
Apparel Class Total	1,619	2,150	1,148	59,713
Domestic	1,525	2,032	1,038	54,010
Duty-Paid Foreign	94	118		
Free Foreign			110	5,703

¹"Greasy" pulled wool plus "scoured" pulled wool raised to greasy pulled basis, conversion factors varying with class and grade. On a greasy shorn basis, the weekly average consumption of apparel class pulled wool for the June 1935 period would be 2,601,000 lbs.

Less Wool on Hand Than a Year Ago

THE quarterly wool stock report of June 29, 1935, issued by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, shows a decrease of 50,652,000 pounds, or almost 23 per cent, in the amount of wool in the hands of dealers, manufacturers, and topmakers on that date as compared to total stocks the same date in 1934. Then the total pounds of raw wool (scoured basis), tops, and noils, of the apparel class, that is, all wool considered suitable for apparel purposes, on hand was 223,083,000; this year, it is only 172,431,000 pounds.

These totals in both years are made up of figures covering over 96 per cent of all the wool in the hands of dealers, manufacturers, and topmakers, but the wool then held by growers is not included.

On the greasy shorn basis, stocks of shorn wool of the apparel class on hand on June 29 of this year amounted to 286,445,000 pounds, of which only 18,496,000 pounds was of foreign origin. Pulled wool (greasy pulled basis) of the apparel class in stock on the same date totaled 29,804,000 pounds; 4,344,000 pounds of foreign wool being included in that total.

A. W. I. Notes

THE Associated Wool Industries' work for the advancement of wool moved at a good pace during May and June.

Every opportunity is being taken to put wool in "high" fashion. News on wool styles has been carried in 5,000 newspapers over the country, which translated means that over 200,000,000 people in 5,000 cities of the United States are having the latest notes on wool fashions put before them.

Also, at the recent convention of the American Home Economics Association in Chicago, A. W. I. was on hand with an exceptional exhibit. Registration at this con-

vention totaled 2,000, with 40 states represented.

A. W. I. likewise sponsored with Fox Movietone News a bathing suit fashion picture taken at Atlantic City and later shown in the Trans-Lux Theatres of New York and Philadelphia.

Retailers have been giving excellent cooperation with attractive window displays and a future project of Associated Wool Industries lies along the line of specific educational work in retail shops.

A late report from Mr. C. E. Morse, director of A. W. I., states that handsome contributions have been received from manufacturers and dealers for the wool promotion fund and that pledges to pay 10 cents a bag on their wool clip have come in from over a hundred producers.

Wool Prices Steady

DURING July, prices of raw wool in the Boston market and of wool top futures on the New York Exchange showed very little change, holding near the top on the sharp rise during the spring. At the end of July, the average price of 10 grades of wool, clean, landed Boston, was 70.8 cents, compared with 70.2 cents a month previous, 69.1 cents two months previous and 60.9 cents early in May. A nearby wool top future contract was quoted at the end of July at 83.5 cents, compared with 84.5 a month previous, 79.5 cents two months previous and 72.0 cents at the end of April. Although demand for wools was not as broad during July as previously, certain grades continued active and had a steady effect on general wool prices and on wool top values.

New York Wool Top Exchange.

Wool Clip Is 4 Per Cent Down

A DECREASE of 4 per cent in this year's wool production below 1934, is the official estimate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The national average fleece weight is estimated as eight pounds,

against 7.91 last year. There is a decline of 4.8 per cent in the number of sheep shorn.

The two-year record for each of the thirteen western states, the native states, and for the United States, is presented in the table.

STATE	Wool Production—Lbs.		Weight Per Fleece ²		No. of Sheep Shorn	
	1934	1935 ¹	1934	1935	1934	1935
	(000)	(000)	Lbs.	Lbs.	(000)	(000)
Montana	35,966	31,825	9.7	9.5	3,707	3,350
Idaho	18,445	18,540	8.5	9.0	2,170	2,060
Wyoming	33,212	30,153	9.5	9.5	3,496	3,174
Colorado	13,122	12,216	7.9	8.0	1,661	1,527
New Mexico	17,136	16,074	6.8	7.1	2,520	2,264
Arizona	4,980	4,779	6.0	5.9	830	810
Utah	17,512	16,145	8.8	8.4	1,990	1,922
Nevada	6,358	6,240	7.2	7.5	883	832
Washington	6,208	6,157	9.7	9.4	640	655
Oregon	19,775	19,110	8.7	8.4	2,273	2,275
California	21,876	25,497	6.82	7.3	3,209	3,503
Texas	60,485	54,983	8.0	8.3	7,608	6,625
So. Dakota	9,960	8,981	8.0	8.3	1,245	1,082
TOTAL 13						
WESTERN STATES.....	265,035	250,700	8.2	8.3	32,232	30,079
TOTAL 35						
NATIVE STATES.....	92,623	93,189	7.1	7.2	12,960	12,906
TOTAL UNITED STATES	357,658	343,889	7.91	8.00	45,192	42,985

¹Preliminary. ²For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the amount of wool shorn per sheep and lamb shorn during the year. Fall shearing in Texas is estimated to be 7,960,000 pounds for fall of 1935 compared with 6,045,000 pounds for 1934; in California, 2,602,000 pounds to be shorn in the fall of 1935 compared with 2,309,000 pounds in 1934.

Shortage in 1935 Lamb Crop

A SHORTAGE of 7 per cent, or two million head, in the 1935 lamb crop, as compared with 1934, is shown in the official estimate by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, issued on July 26.

In the thirteen western states, which docked 17 million lambs, the shortage was 11 per cent, or 2,079,000 head. In these states the number of lambs is 70.3 per cent of the number of ewes, the lowest since 1924. California alone, in this group, showed a marked increase. New Mexico had a small gain, and losses are shown for all the other western states. Texas had only a 46 per cent crop, which makes that state 38 per cent below its 1933 output, though only 14 per cent below its 1934 number.

The decline of 11 per cent in the western states is due to a loss of 7 per cent in ewe numbers below 1934 and of 3.5 per cent in yield.

Three years' figures on these thirteen states and on two groups of 35 other states, as shown in the table, present numbers of ewes, percentage of lambs to ewes, and numbers of lambs docked:

Explanatory excerpts from the detailed report follow:

Smaller lamb crops this year are recorded in each of the western states except New Mexico and California; in the latter state alone was a substantial increase shown. The greatest decreases occurred in Montana and in Texas, reductions in these states accounting for nearly one half of the total. The estimated lambing percentages for the western states as a group for each year beginning with 1925 are as follows:

1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
70.3	73.8	70.6	71.2	82.4	80.1
1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	
76.1	84.0	79.0	88.0	79.2	

Basis of Report

Estimates of the lamb crops in the western states are primarily based upon information furnished by growers reporting upon their own lamb crops, and upon losses and local conditions. This year more than 3,600 sheep growers reported to the various offices of this division, the ewe holdings of these growers amounting to 3,100,000 head, or about 12.8 per cent of all of the ewes in the western group of states.

Number of Ewes

Ewe numbers in these thirteen western sheep states during 1934 decreased about 1,700,000 head, or nearly 7 per cent. These decreases came about from disposals to the government, and through losses as a result of the drouth. Decreases in inventory num-

bers were largest in the states where drouth was the severest in 1934. California and Washington were the only states registering increased inventory numbers. Western sheep growers retained about as many ewe lambs for replacements out of the 1934 crop as were held out of the 1933 crop, these retentions being relatively large in both years. The number of yearling ewes now on hand indicates but little increase in ewe numbers for the 1936 lambing season. Weather conditions over the western area since last fall were generally favorable to sheep interests, but serious shortage of feed and water over the West generally during the fall and winter months were important factors in curtailing lamb crops in 1935. In some localities late spring storms resulted in a considerable loss of lambs, but total losses from this cause were not large.

Ewe Losses

Losses of ewes in the western states during the past winter and spring, although heavier than during the corresponding season a year ago, were not excessive. Fairly heavy losses were sustained in Texas, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. Abnormal losses in these states resulted largely from shortages of winter and spring feed, and partly because of late spring storms. Heavy winter losses in general were avoided only because of the fact that a large number of aged ewes had been disposed of to the government last fall, and because of the mild open winter. Losses undoubtedly would have been severe had weather conditions been unfavorable, since the bulk of the western sheep entered the winter in below average condition. Estimated losses aggregated 8.6 per cent for the first half of the year. This compares with 7.6 per cent in 1934, 10.1 per cent in 1933, and 11.1 per cent in 1932.

Early Lamb Crop

"Early lambs," or those that normally are available for market prior to August 1, comprise about 26 per cent of the total western crop. This percentage is slightly larger than it was in either 1933 or 1934. The number of strictly early lambs was about the same as last year. Hence it is obvious that the late lamb crop is about 2,000,000 head smaller than the late lamb crop of 1934, the decrease in late lambs amounting to nearly 14 per cent. The crop of early lambs was disposed of mainly under favorable physical conditions, with a good clean-up reported from most areas. Most of the early lambs of the West are produced in California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona, although several other states contribute a small proportion to the spring and summer supply of market lambs.

STATISTICS BY STATES, DIVISIONS AND THE UNITED STATES—1933, 1934 and 1935

(All numbers in Thousands; that is, add 000)

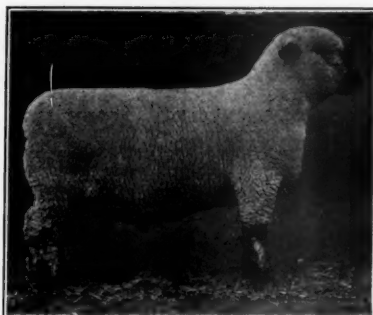
STATE	Breeding Ewes, 1 year old and over, January 1			LAMB CROP DOCKED					
	NUMBERS			Per Cent of Ewes January 1			Numbers Docked		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Montana	3,058	3,181	2,841	74	83	77	2,263	2,640	2,188
Wyoming	3,058	2,978	2,715	54	75	65	1,651	2,234	1,765
Colorado	1,443	1,460	1,370	77	87	75	1,111	1,270	1,028
New Mexico*	2,172	2,088	1,864	50	57	64	1,086	1,190	1,193
Arizona*	750	695	665	70	73	75	525	507	499
Utah	1,900	1,722	1,631	62	72	65	1,178	1,240	1,060
Nevada	827	762	707	56	69	70	463	526	495
Idaho	1,787	1,829	1,808	90	94	88	1,608	1,719	1,591
Washington	536	521	549	98	106	99	525	552	544
Oregon	1,819	1,851	1,762	81	91	84	1,473	1,684	1,480
California	2,490	2,340	2,500	78	89	88	1,942	2,083	2,200
South Dakota	959	1,059	934	83	80	78	796	847	729
Texas	5,100	5,344	4,796	72	48	46	3,672	2,565	2,206
Total 13 Western States	25,899	25,830	24,142	70.6	73.8	70.3	18,293	19,077	16,978
¹ Total 24 Atlantic and South Central States	3,305	3,292	3,250	108.9	103.0	104.3	3,598	3,392	3,391
² Total 11 North Central States	7,001	7,034	6,888	102.5	12.5	105.4	7,173	7,211	7,261
UNITED STATES TOTAL	36,205	36,156	34,280	80.3	82.0	80.6	29,064	29,660	27,630

*Includes Indian-owned sheep in New Mexico and Arizona

¹Excludes Texas. ²Excludes South Dakota

AUGUST 27

9:30 A. M. }
1:00 P. M. } RAMBOUILLETS



M. S. C. 2919—Yearling Hampshire Stud Ram.
Consigned by Montana State College.



Entries in the Twentieth Annual

AUGUST 27-28, 1935

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Under the Management of the

Auctioneers: A. W. THOMPSON, McCLELLAN

RAMBOUILLETS

	Regis- Single Studs	tered Range Rams	
N. J. Barlow	2	5	---
Geo. L. Beal	4	5	30 Yearlings
Wm. Briggs	2	5	40 Yearlings
W. D. Candland & Sons	3	5	30 Yearlings
F. R. Christensen	2	5	---
Cunningham Sheep Co.	---	---	50 Yearlings
Day Farms Company	4	5	25 Yearlings
Deer Lodge Farms Co.	2	5	---
Ephraim Rambouillet Assn.	4	5	20 Yearlings
E. S. Hansen	---	---	50 Yearlings
W. S. Hansen	4	5	50 Yearlings
Manti Livestock Co.	---	5	20 Yearlings
Marsden Livestock Co.	---	---	25 Yearlings
Wm. Marsden	2	5	25 Yearlings
C. D. Michaelson	---	---	12 Yearlings
Mrs. Malcolm Moncreiffe	---	5	---
Montana State College	2	5	---
J. K. Madsen	4	5	50 Yearlings
Adin & Averil Nielson	3	5	---
F. J. Nielson	---	---	13 Yearlings
L. B. Nielson	2	5	25 Yearlings
Noyes & Sons	---	---	5 Yearlings
O. A. Schulz & Son	---	---	50 Yearlings
John H. Seely & Sons Co.	2	4	20 Yearlings
Guy Servoss	1	5	15 Yearlings
M. J. Udy	1	5	35 Yearlings
University of Idaho	---	---	12 Yearlings
University of Illinois	2	---	---
Utah State Agrl. College	2	5	---

HAMPSHIRE

J. E. Ballard	2	5	10 Yearlings
L. L. Breckenridge	---	---	10 Lambs
R. M. Budge	---	---	25 Yearlings
Deer Lodge Valley Farms Co.	---	---	180 Ewes
H. L. Finch	3	---	50 Yearlings
Jesse Loader	1	3	20 Yearlings
Gus Meuleman	---	5	5 Yearlings



Briggs 3856—Rambouillet Yearling Stud Ram.
Consigned by Wm. Briggs, Dixon, Calif.



U. of I. 2817—Yearling Hampshire Stud Ram.
Consigned by University of Idaho.



Pen of Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by Day Farms Co.





"King"—Rambouillet Stud Ram.
Consigned by Mt. Pleasant
Rambouillet Farm.

AUGUST 28

9:30 A. M. HAMPSHIRE

1:00 P. M. SUFFOLKS,

CORRIEDALES, PANAMAS,

LINCOLNS and CROSSBREDS

Annual National Ram Sale

935 ON STOCK YARDS

LAK, UTAH

the Wool Growers Association

SON, McCLURE, and E. O. WALTER

HAMPSHIRE (Continued)

	Regis- Single Studs	tered Range Rams	
Malcolm Moncreiffe	3	5	50 Yearlings
Montana State College	2	5	---
Mt. Haggis L. & L. S. Co.	3	5	100 Yearlings 50 Lambs
H. Street & Son	1	5	---
University of Idaho	2	---	---

SUFFOLKS

Michael Barclay	---	---	24 Yearlings
Myrd T. Fox	4	5	5 Yearlings
Tracy Hess	3	---	---
Geo. Johnson	---	---	10 Lambs
Midlaw & Brockie	---	---	15 Yearlings
George B. Mann	---	5	10 Lambs
Eugene Patrick	4	---	---
H. H. Patrick	3	---	17 Yearlings 10 Ewes
L. L. Patrick	---	---	20 Ewes
University of Idaho	2	5	---

LINCOLNS

H. Patrick	---	---	25 Yearlings
L. L. Patrick	---	---	25 Yearlings
Elmer C. Peterson	---	---	18 Yearlings
University of Idaho	---	5	---

PANAMAS

Midlaw & Brockie	---	---	50 Yearlings
------------------	-----	-----	--------------

CORRIEDALES

King Brothers Co.	---	5	---
Utah State Agrl. College	1	---	---

CROSSBREDS

Anti Livestock Co.	---	---	20 Yearlings
(Corriedale-Rambouillets)	---	---	---
F. D. Candland	---	---	25 Yearlings
(Lincoln-Rambouillets)	---	---	---
Birmingham Sheep Co.	---	---	50 Yearlings
(Lincoln-Rambouillets)	---	---	---



"O. K."—Rambouillet Stud Ram.
Consigned by Day Farms Co.



U. of I. 2890—Yearling Suffolk Stud Ram.
Consigned by University of Idaho.



Pen of Polled Rambouillet Range Rams.
Consigned by W. S. Hansen Co.



With the Women's Auxiliaries

SUGGESTED PROGRAM OF WORK WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TO NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION For Year Beginning August 1, 1935 August

Make preparations for fall fairs and exhibits.

A. Contact fair managements for space for

1. Displays of wool products
 - a. Scoured wool
 - b. Displays by manufacturers
 - c. Knitted articles
 - d. Newest wool fabrics

2. Lamburger sandwich booth (Money-raising project)

- a. Distribute National Live Stock and Meat Board literature. (Get posters, etc. from National Live Stock and Meat Board, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.)

B. Contests and demonstrations.

1. Offer special awards, cash or merchandise, for woollen garments made by 4-H club members.
2. Arrange 4-H club demonstrations in
 - a. Testing fabrics for wool content
 - b. Cleaning woollen garments, etc.
 - c. Dyeing woollen fabrics.
3. Arrange for 4-H club members to provide style show of woollen dresses, etc. (The fall fairs can be used as an opportunity for a very extensive wool and lamb advertising program, the success of which will depend upon the thoroughness with which preliminary arrangements are developed.)

September

During this month the local auxiliaries should carry into execution the plans laid in August.

October

Program could include a discussion of the weaver's craft. The National president will, upon request, supply mimeographed material covering this subject.

Every effort should be expended in encouraging knitting. Where the community is not well supplied with commercial knitting instructors, the auxiliaries can arrange for knitting schools. It is suggested, however, that the commercial operators be given every possible assistance in their projects as they are promoting wool every day in the year. They should not be provided competition, as a rule, by activities of the auxiliaries.

November

- A. Provide the largest possible cooperation in connection with National Wool Week.

1. Conduct fashion show in theatre or school. (No town too small for this.) Material for this project can be obtained in ample quantities from Associated Wool Industries, 386 Fourth Ave., New York City. This is the recently organized set-up to promote the use of wool.

2. Arrange for local merchants to feature wool in windows, etc.

3. Secure the largest amount of newspaper cooperation.

4. Be sure that some or all men's stores stock wool ties.

5. Urge upon wool growers generally the importance of wearing wool.

6. For meeting during month have talk on wool as used in rug making. (This can be made most instructive and interesting, plenty of time being allowed for preparation.) Be sure subject in capable hands. The National Auxiliary president will supply upon request a mimeograph dealing rather fully with hooked rug suggestions, including instructions and designs.

December

1. This month offers opportunity to make the widest possible use of suggestions of wool articles for Christmas. Lists could be supplied the newspapers, and cooperation of local stores should be obtained.

2. Have presented a paper on the wool tariff, being sure that the National Wool Growers Association is given full credit for the wool tariff. (This is a very vital issue for those interested in producing wool, and one which needs more general understanding.)

3. Advertise annual state and national conventions; plan to organize delegations to same. Prepare committees to handle auxiliary conventions.

January

This is convention month in many states.

1. Arrange for National Live Stock and Meat Board, or agricultural college representatives to provide lamb cutting-up demonstrations. (Most animal husbandry departments of state colleges are very willing to cooperate.)

2. Have local doctor discuss the value of lamb in the diet.

3. Annual business meeting.

Material for this page should be sent to Mrs. Ella I. Livingston, National Press Correspondent, 241 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

February

The meeting this month will provide an excellent opportunity for the work of the National Wool Growers Association and its Auxiliary to be reported by representatives attending the national conventions of those organizations.

March

A. Preparation and cooking of lamb.

1. Have cooking school open to the public. (Desirable to award suitable prizes, including cuts of lamb, etc.) It is suggested that electric or gas companies, or other dealers in cooking equipment, be asked to cooperate in this project.
2. Have home demonstration agent, or domestic science teacher give demonstration on lamb cooking.

April

A. Arrange for a paper and demonstration on "Textiles and How to Know Them."

1. Simple home methods of testing fabrics for woollen content. (Material may be obtained from your National president; also requests should be made to the Home Economics Department of your state agricultural college or university.)
2. Encourage wool growers to select best fleeces for local, state, and national wool exhibits. (Selected fleeces in the grease should be carefully tied and wrapped in paper, to be shipped later to exhibits.)

May

A. Arrange discussion and demonstration on care of woollens in the home.

1. Cleaning
2. Laundering
3. Storage (Suggest using state or county home demonstration agent, or expert from factory or department store, or other properly qualified person.)

June

In many states, the month of June provides an opportunity for wool growers' picnics sponsored by auxiliaries. This is a very worthwhile enterprise, providing an opportunity for good programs, as well as the picnic angle.

July

Some auxiliaries will not be meeting; others will be holding picnics.

Additional Suggestions

1. Invite the public to meetings of a public nature, in other words, those

- not involving strictly affairs of a business nature within the auxiliary.
2. Be sure to request being placed upon the mailing list of
 - a. National Live Stock and Meat Board
 - b. Associated Wool Industries. (The addresses of both are supplied elsewhere in this outline.)
 3. See that all sheep-owning members of an auxiliary are members of the the state and National associations, through husbands or otherwise. We frequently find embarrassments due to auxiliary officials being identified with sheep owners not support-

ing the state and National organizations.

4. Make the greatest possible use of the Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service of the state agricultural colleges and universities.
5. Make topic assignments sufficiently far ahead to permit thorough preparation of programs.
6. Be sure that news of auxiliary affairs is sent promptly to state and National wool grower publications through the state presidents or otherwise.

Mrs. W. A. Holt, (Oregon),
Chairman, Program Committee.

Colorado Auxiliary Organization

THE Colorado Hotel at Glenwood Springs was the scene of the organization of a Women's Auxiliary to the Colorado Wool Growers Association on July 26-27. The men's organization was holding its regular annual convention on those days and the women in attendance formed the auxiliary under the direction of Mrs. J. G. Brown, wife of the president of the Colorado Wool Growers Association.

The officers elected to carry on the work include: Mrs. Kenneth Chalmers of Hartsel, as president; Mrs. Frank Meaker of Montrose, vice president; Mrs. A. P. Tules, 2231 Vine Street, Denver, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Garriss Mahaffey of Grand Valley, corresponding secretary. The entertainment committee is composed of Mrs. Jas. G. Brown of Montrose, and Mrs. L. W. Clough of Denver.

With the interest and enthusiasm of this organization, the projects carried on by the National Auxiliary will be greatly benefited. Each state auxiliary is a unit of the National and through them the different projects to stimulate an interest in the use of wool and consumption of lamb are advanced.

One of the first official acts of the Colorado Auxiliary was the sending of letters to their Congressmen urging support of the Truth-in-Fabric Bill which was introduced in the Senate in March of this year. The backing of truth-in-fabrics legisla-

tion will form one of the major projects of the National Auxiliary work during the coming winter. Further details and information will appear in a forthcoming issue of the National Wool Grower.

I appreciate the efforts of Mrs. J. G. Brown in organizing the Colorado Auxiliary, and its continued success is the wish of the officers of the National Auxiliary. Interest today will bring results tomorrow.

Mrs. J. R. Eliason,
National President.

Review of Activities of Fountain Green (Utah) Chapter

THE Fountain Green Chapter of the Ladies' Auxiliary to Utah State Wool Growers elected new officers at its meeting on February 8 of this year.

Mrs. Osmond Crowther was named president; Mrs. John J. Oldroyd, vice president; Mrs. Elden N. Olsen, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Ray Holman, corresponding secretary. The following were chosen as members of the entertainment committee: Mrs. Howard Allred, Mrs. J. L. Hansen, and Mrs. Frank Johnson. Members of refreshment committee are: Mrs. Junius Collard, Mrs. Lawrence Olsen, Mrs. W. E. Allred and Mrs. Edward Nielson.

The new officers met at the home of Mrs. Osmond Crowther February 27. Plans were made to hold the annual banquet and dance. The banquet was held on March 4, 1935.

The latter part of the evening was spent in dancing. Everyone had a most enjoyable time.

April 18 a meeting was held in the Community Hall. There was a short program and a discussion as to what we as an organization should try to accomplish this year. We thought it best to make some article out of wool yarn, such as sweaters, afghans, etc. Refreshments were served.

Our last meeting was held at Mrs. Osmond Crowther's home June 21, 1935. A round table discussion was held, and some articles that had been made of yarn were shown by Mrs. Fred D. Smyth.

It was decided that we would meet at the home of Mrs. John J. Oldroyd for our first fall meeting.

We have 64 members enrolled.

Mrs. Elden N. Olsen,
Secretary.

Results of the Safeway Lamb Campaign

SPRING lamb in a total tonnage of 429,171 pounds was sold over the counters of the shops of Safeway Stores, Inc., during their fourth annual lamb week, June 17-22, according to the official report just issued by that organization. The average for the 2025 markets in the Safeway system was 211 pounds. Last year the total sales during the week were 232,711 pounds, so the increase this year was around 85 per cent.

Safeway stores in the Los Angeles district topped the week with sales of 70,823 pounds, and Washington, D. C., was next with 56,993. The eight next highest districts were: Oakland, 53,071; San Francisco, 35,238; San Diego, 17,967; Seattle, 15,012; Denver, 13,117; Salt Lake City, 12,297; Pasadena, 12,163; San Jose, 11,204.

Many of the state wool growers' associations cooperated in the campaign, and Uno Animo, trade organ of Safeway Stores, Inc., gives due recognition of this in the story of Lamb Week as set forth in its August issue.

A High-Priced Corriedale

A RECORD price of \$2500 for a Corriedale stud ram was paid at the recent sales at Sydney, Australia, according to a partial report recently received. This ram was bred and sold by Thomas B. MacFarlane, Cullingral, Merriwa, New South Wales.

The pen of five Corriedale rams to be sold in the National Ram Sale, August 27-28, by King Bros. Company is strong in the blood of the MacFarlane flock.

The top price for Merino rams at this year's Sydney sales was \$3875.

Ft. Worth Commission Men Ordered to Reduce Rates

LIVESTOCK commission men at the Ft. Worth stock yards were ordered July 15 by the Secretary of Agriculture to put into effect a schedule of rates and charges for buying and selling livestock which will result in an approximate reduction of 10 per cent in the revenues produced by the schedule of rates now being charged. This order, which affects some 30 commission firms, becomes effective August 9. A hearing was held last October before a special examiner appointed by the Secretary. The case was argued orally before the Secretary in May.

A similar order to Denver commission men last September is now being contested in a federal district court. Commission houses in Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago have taken orders to court—and lost. The Omaha firms took their case to the Supreme Court—and lost again. Reductions ordered at Sioux City and St. Louis were not contested. At Wichita, Oklahoma City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul, commission houses voluntarily reduced their rates.

The Secretary is empowered by the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 to lower charges of commission houses if, after a hearing, he decides they are "unjust, unreasonable, or discriminatory."

Kansas City and Chicago commission houses are taking their cases to the Supreme Court. In the meantime, in both cities and in Denver, the difference between old and new rates is being impounded by the courts until final decisions are reached. If the commission men win, the money accumulated will go to them. Otherwise, it will be refunded to the shippers. The Chicago commission men are asking the court to return to them one half of the funds impounded to date.

Kansas City commission men, when they received their original order to reduce rates in May, 1932, asked the Secretary for a rehearing, which was granted. A second rate reduction was ordered in June, 1933. This order was upheld by the court last October and an application to the court for a rehearing denied on June 20 of this year. (Press Release, July 15, by U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Sale-in-Transit Rule Favors Lamb Feeders

OMAHA'S prestige as a source of supply for feeding lambs has been enhanced by recent restoration of the change-in-ownership, or sale-in-transit privilege to the market. Under the arrangement lambs originating west of Colorado common points may change ownership at Omaha but retain protection of the through rate from point of origin to final destination.

How lamb feeders of the Middle West and other sections may benefit by the privilege was demonstrated by a couple of recent transactions. Sunnyside Farms, of Marion, Iowa, 300 miles distant from Omaha, on the second division of the Milwaukee railroad, purchased 325 feeder lambs. The lambs originated at Ketchum, Idaho. The freight rate from Ketchum to Omaha is 79 cents. From Ketchum to Marion the rate is 87 cents. Hence Sunnyside Farms were required to pay only the differential between the two rates, or 8 cents per hundred.

The local rate from Omaha to Marion of 25½ cents per hundred would have applied prior to the restoration of the sale-in-transit privilege. Thus the saving in freight was 17½ cents per hundred. Based on a weight of 22,500 pounds in the carload, the difference entailed a saving of close to \$40 on the shipment.

The second instance was a load of feeding lambs originating at Oakley, Idaho, purchased by E. C. Walsh, of Verona, Ill. The rate from Oakley to Omaha is 72½ cents per hundred and from Oakley to Verona 87½ cents, leaving a differential of 15 cents per hundred to be paid by the purchaser. The local rate from Omaha to Verona is 33 cents per hundred, making the saving in this instance 18 cents per hundred, or a total of approximately \$36.72 on the 20,400 pounds which constituted the shipment.

The privilege is applicable also to fat lambs, a fair number of loads of which have moved to northeastern Iowa on orders recently at a saving of approximately \$40 per load. Breeding ewes have been forwarded to northern Kansas at nominal charge, as the differential between the rates from the West to Omaha and to the Kansas points was negligible.

(Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman)

The Lamb and Wool Outlook

THE sheep, lamb and wool outlook report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, issued on August 6, has been summarized as follows:

Supplies of lambs for slaughter during the remainder of the present marketing year, up to April 1, 1935, are expected to be smaller than for several years. In view of the small late lamb crop in the western states the supply of feeder lambs this year will be much smaller than last year, and lamb feeding probably will be restricted considerably in the fall and winter of 1935-36. With relatively small supplies of lambs, and other livestock available for slaughter during the remainder of 1935, and some further improvement in consumer demand probable, lamb prices may advance somewhat in the next few months contrary to their usual seasonal tendency. The small supplies of fed lambs in prospect for next winter are likely to result in higher lamb prices in the 1935-36 fed-lamb season (December, 1935 to April, 1936) than in the 1934-35 season.

Wool production in this country in 1935 was smaller than in the previous year and some decrease is expected in foreign wool production. Stocks of wool in all positions in this country at the beginning of July this year were smaller than a year earlier. Domestic mill consumption of wool in the first half of 1935 was relatively large following the very small consumption in 1934. Although mill consumption in the last half of 1935 is not likely to be as large as in the first half of this year it probably will be considerably larger than a year earlier, and domestic wool prices are likely to be well maintained during the remainder of the present year.

With improved range conditions and increased feed production this year, it is probable that the number of stock sheep in the western states on January 1, 1936, will be no smaller, and may be larger, than a year earlier. The trend of sheep numbers in the western states is expected to be upward for several years if feed conditions continue favorable. This upward tendency may be checked, however, by the grazing policies that may be inaugurated by the grazing administration of the Department of the Interior under the Taylor Act for control of grazing on the public domain, outside national forests, and also by grazing policies for the forest reserves. Little change in sheep numbers in the "native" or farm-flock sheep states is expected in the next few years.

Control of U. S. Forest Service

IN recent months, especially since the Taylor Grazing Act came into being, the proper location for the Forest Service has become a topic with a considerable controversial element. There have been expressions both for and against its removal from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior.

The latest development in the question is the announcement on July 16 of the favorable report made by the Senate Committee on Public Lands on S. 2665, the bill introduced by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois to change the "name of the Department of the Interior to the 'Department of Conservation and Works,' and to authorize the President, subject to Congressional review, to transfer to it all agencies of the government engaged in conserving the natural resources or in carrying on public-works activities." While the Forest Service is not mentioned specifically, it is generally understood that it would be included in the agencies to be taken over by the Department of the Interior.

Hearings have also been held before the House Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments on H.R. 7712, the companion bill to S. 2665, and a favorable report is looked for from the subcommittee to which it was referred.

Secretary Ickes of the Interior Department has recommended the passage of S. 2665, declaring that the Department of the Interior is "pre-eminent in conservation matters," and "the natural agency in which to concentrate such necessary functions."

Secretary Wallace, naturally, has different views on the subject, which he expressed in a letter to Senator Lewis on May 23. In this letter, the Secretary quotes from President Theodore Roosevelt's message to Congress in December, 1904:

All of the forest work of the government should be concentrated in the Depart-

ment of Agriculture, where the larger part of that work is already done, where practically all the trained foresters of the government are employed, where chiefly in Washington there is comprehensive first-hand knowledge of the problems of the reserves acquired on the ground, where all problems relating to growth from the soil are already gathered, and where all the sciences auxiliary to forestry are at hand for prompt and effective cooperation. * * *

The phrase "problems relating to growth from the soil," in Secretary Wallace's opinion, contains the "clue to a sensible division of labor with respect to government administration of natural resources." He continues:

Our natural resources divide naturally into two groups, the inorganic, or non-renewable, and the organic, or renewable. The former, for the most part, are subsurface resources. They call for the most enlightened chemical and engineering methods, and demand the highest form of stewardship. The organic group, on the other hand, are subject to the laws of "growth from the soil" and can no more be segregated from the principal user of the soil—agriculture—than the human body can function with the heart taken out of it. These organic resources are subject to man's control. Their reproduction and increase depends on the degree to which he understands and applies nature's creative laws. Their conservation depends * * * upon man's * * * ability to maintain and to make more productive the creative relationship between the soil and plant and animal life.

The American Forestry Association, from whose circulars the statements given above are taken, supports the viewpoint of Secretary Wallace, and claims that to be "constructive and sound from a broad public standpoint, conservation legislation must recognize this principle which underlies these two separate natural groupings," and "no such recognition is proposed in S. 2665."

Another strong advocate for the retention of the control of national forests by the Department of Agriculture is Mr. Gifford Pinchot. In a letter dated July 9, Mr. Pinchot backs his position with such statements as these:

Another attempt is under way to get the national forests and the forest work of

the government transferred from the Agricultural Department, where the forests are safe and the work well done, back to the Department of the Interior, from which they were taken because of wretched management.

The present attempt is made under cover of an effort (Senate Bill 2665) to change the name of the Department of the Interior to the Department of Conservation and Public Works. The transfer of the national forests and the Forest Service is not mentioned in the bill, but is planned for later on.

Conservation is too broad a subject to be confined to any one department. Nearly all of them deal with it in one form or another. A Department of Conservation would be almost as illogical as a Department of Typewriting or a Department of Wastebaskets, which everybody has to use.

The conservation policy itself, and about every important conservation movement for the last thirty years, originated in the Department of Agriculture. It has shown practical horse sense in dealing with natural resources intelligently, uprightly, and without fraud or loss.

In contrast, the record of the Interior Department is far and away the worst in Washington. Every natural resource, without exception, that has been held for disposal by the Interior Department—public lands, Indian lands, coal, oil, water power, and timber—has been wasted and squandered at one time or another. It is one long story of fraud in public lands, theft in Indian lands, and throwing the people's property away.

Most of the fights for conservation have been made to save natural resources belonging to the people which the Interior Department was throwing away. The national forests must not go the same road.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes is sincere and honest, but he cannot live for ever. Secretary Garfield was honest, but Secretary Ballinger, his successor, tried to give away the people's water powers and the coal lands in Alaska. The resulting scandal cost Taft his re-election. And everybody remembers Tea Pot Dome, when Secretary Fall handed the Navy's oil lands over to the despoilers. Fall tried hard to get his hands on the national forests.

Ickes is my friend. Wallace is my friend. But the national forests could not be better handled in the Interior Department than in the Department of Agriculture, where they have been safe for thirty years. What is the use of rocking the boat?

The Forest Service is completely free from politics where it is. Ickes himself is straight, but the whole history of the Interior Department is reeking with politics. The tradition of the Interior Department is to put private interests first. The tradition of the Agricultural Department is to put public interests first.

The Wyoming Convention

(Continued from page 20)

Wool auctions should be given a thorough trial in Wyoming under the report of the wool marketing committee, with the wools graded according to the standards of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Cooperation was also pledged to the Senate Committee recently authorized to look into wool market affairs. It was likewise agreed that Congress should be petitioned to pass legislation forbidding dealers who speculate in wool from handling consignments. In the same report growers were urged to retain their black and buck wool, which usually carries a one-third penalty in price if sold, and have it made up into blankets and other articles for their own use.

The report of the forest grazing committee called upon the Forest Service to make a precise statement as to their future grazing policies and to grant ten-year permits commencing with the 1936 season. It also opposed further reductions in permits or changes in grazing areas and the withdrawal or reservation of forest land for recreational purposes when such withdrawals interfere with the grazing use of the land.

Convention action through resolutions:

Requested the immediate completion of all stock trails and called upon administrators of the Taylor Act to provide trails both within and outside the district when such are necessary for the movement of stock between ranges and to the railroads, and to keep established trails at their present size.

Opposed creation or enlargement of national parks, federal game preserves or national forests within the state, and opposed the restriction of livestock grazing on game preserves.

Opposed ratification of Argentine Sanitary Treaty.

Requested that agricultural land be taxed according to its productive rather than its sale value and that reductions be made in tax valuations accordingly.

Asked that money be allotted from the Public Works fund for the work of the Biological Survey.

Held that charges at markets by stockyard and commission companies are still unjustifiably high; urged that the rate cases be expedited and every effort made to dispose of the legal proceedings now holding up the establishment of new lower rates at some of the markets.

Requested that more liberal credit be allowed breeders of purebred flocks and proper differentials in loan values be established between stud, purebred and commercial range rams and ewes.

Opposed any form of legislation, particularly the Wheeler bill, that would eliminate competition between the railroads and trucks.

Urged the consolidation of all government bureaus dealing with wool into one division under the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Expressed opposition to the Reciprocal Tariff Act and set forth Wyoming's belief in the doctrine of state rights and pledged the association to "resist the encroachment of the federal government on our primal rights."

Truth-in-fabrics has always been a subject of keen interest to Wyoming wool growers and for some years they have had a state law covering it. This year the convention went on record as opposed to any changes in the law, but approved the following policy:

Where the merchants request information as to the virgin wool content of merchandise ordered and do label merchandise on which they can place a label showing a high virgin wool content, and do show a cooperative spirit relative to labeling to show virgin wool content, this association will take no action to compel the use of labels to show low virgin wool content.

The convention also included in its future activities that of securing the designation of wool shoddy as such in wool and part-wool blankets. The trade agreement now in existence between the blanket industry and the Federal Trade Commission and Bureau of Standards requires that the cotton content of blankets shall be shown, but does not require the identification of wool shoddy where such is used. A correction of this discrimination is to be sought.

Another decision of the association was to award to the most outstanding 4-H sheep club in the state each year a trophy cast in the form of a Rambouillet sheep; the club winning the trophy for three years to have permanent possession.

This summary may sound as if the Wyoming convention was one of all work and no play, but this was not the case. Everyone had a good time due to the fine arrangements of the entertainment committee. There was a lamb barbecue at the University Experiment Farm; a tea for the ladies at the Agronomy Farm, with Mrs. A. F. Vass as hostess; and a most enjoyable banquet and dance on the evening of the 31st. Plenty of excellent entertainment was provided at the banquet, and no speeches were included.

Annual Meeting of Rambouillet Association

THE regular annual meeting of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association will be held in the evening of the opening day of the National Ram Sale, August 27, at the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City.

Matters of high importance to Rambouillet breeders are to be considered at that time and a large attendance is expected and urged.

The meeting will open at 7:30 P. M., with President Wilford Day in the chair.

Mrs. Dwight Lincoln,
Secretary.

Meat Exhibits for Fall Fairs

DISPLAYS showing the place of meat in the reducing diet and which will stress unusual meat cuts, beef, pork and lamb cuts for the thrifty shopper, cooked meat dishes, etc., will be features of this year's livestock expositions and fairs across the country, according to an announcement of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

The reducing diet display, an innovation in meat exhibit displays, will present the meat dishes and other foods used in the weight reduction diet tested by Dr. Leo K. Campbell of Rush Medical College, Chicago, cooperating with the Board.

Organization Spirit

"FOR they shall see eye to eye" is descriptive of an era not yet reached by humanity, and certainly such cannot be expected at the present time of any association of individuals, no matter how closely they may be bound together for the advancement of any one cause.

The wool growers' association has been moving forward in the interest of the sheep industry for seventy years, and every member and every official during that period has been working for one objective: the protection and development of the business of sheep raising. But no claim has been put forth that there has never been any difference of opinion as to the methods to use to obtain such end. Such divergence in points of view on procedure has never been of such serious consequences, however, as the outward aspects of the situation might forbode. An example of this has been shown in developments in connection with the wool marketing question that has had front rank in growers' considerations in recent months and on which there has been very definite difference of opinion. As referred to on the editorial page of this issue, the whole problem has finally resolved itself into the exclusion of wool from the A.A.A. program and the ordering of a Senate investigation of the entire wool marketing situation, which will ultimately bring about the end all producers of wool were seeking.

Meeting and surmounting such differences of opinion as have been voiced in connection with the wool marketing problem should broaden and develop real organization spirit, the spirit that, come what may, holds a group of individuals together.

An editorial in the July 1 issue of the Southwestern Sheep and Goat Raiser expresses this thought in such excellent manner that parts of it are reprinted below:

Last week the California Wool Growers' Association sent the National Wool Growers Association a check for \$1,000 which is a

part payment of the amount which the National assessed on the California sheep industry for the year 1935 for the support of the national sheepmen's organization activities in protecting the sheep industry of the nation. Last year the California Wool Growers Association paid the National a total of \$1,680.08.

The above statements simply mean that California is cooperating with the National organization. They mean that this state realized the necessity for a national growers' organization and that it is willing to contribute its share toward the upkeep of the association. We compliment California sheepmen for their cooperation. The action speaks well for the organization and the men who are leading it. * * *

Our Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association is undergoing growing pains—and several other kinds of pains. To some the action of the association in respect to the A.A.A. amendments is painful and not easily forgotten. The memory of the action endorsing the A.A.A., we believe, is causing some to withhold the cooperation so essentially necessary at this time to the association. But, forgetting the merits or demerits of the A.A.A. actions of the associations, Texas needs a functioning sheep and goat organization and it takes the cooperation of all to secure one.

Let's look at the California stand. The California Wool Growers Association strongly opposed the National Wool Growers Association endorsing the A.A.A. amendments. The organization went on record at every possible opportunity opposing the amendments and the tenets involved. No association in the wool industry was more dead-set against the whole scheme. Yet, when it came time for the association to support the National Association, it played ball. The action is highly commendatory and simply means that these men, this organization, realize that they are an integral part of a national organization which works on more than one problem of the industry. The California Wool Growers Association realizes that, although they were in the minority group on the question of endorsing the A.A.A. amendments, other matters of like or greater importance will come up in the National Association which will demand their assistance and vote. The action of California in sending money to the National shows that, in spite of one defeat, their association is willing to accept the democratic principle of "majority rules" and "even though we believe the majority is wrong, we are willing to stick."

To expect any organization to function without a divergence of opinion within its ranks is illogical. It has never been done and human nature will not allow it in the future. We have stated before, and repeat, that there are many other problems in the Texas sheep and goat industry which need immediate attention, and it seems that the sensible path to follow is one of cooperation in order that the association might

function properly. Every question cannot be settled unanimously, but no one interested in association activities will be on the minority side all the time.

Texas needs the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and Texas needs the National Wool Growers Association. * * *

National Forests Spread Over the East and South

NATIONAL forest areas in states east of the Rockies have doubled in the last two years. Lands purchased or approved for purchase since June, 1933, amount to 8,698,541 acres, according to the United States Forest Service.

The aggregate area of national forests in the United States, including Alaska and Puerto Rico, is now more than 170 million acres. While most of the national forest area is in the West, the system in the eastern half of the country is growing to a point where it will more adequately serve these densely populated states.

With the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission, the Forest Service has designated 92 purchase units in 27 states, including timber-producing and critical watershed areas in the Ohio Valley, the Ozarks, the Appalachians, the Lake States and the Gulf States. Purchases of land have already been approved within 73 of these units, although in some of the newer units very little acreage has as yet been acquired. Additional purchases are planned as funds become available.

On the newly acquired areas, the Forest Service is undertaking improvement work as rapidly as possible, to facilitate protection and to develop the timber, wildlife, and recreational resources. Rehabilitation on many of these new units is a big job, since much of the land has been wasted and depleted in the past. The national forest purchase program is expected to make a marked contribution to local resources and management for "sustained yield" of products and services.

Lamb Market Conditions and Prices

Chicago

BETS have been made that top lambs will not sell below \$8, Chicago basis, this season.

Since early July the market dropped 75 cents per hundred to an \$8.50 basis, meaning a carcass cost in the cooler of \$14.50. Adding \$2 per hundred for freight and selling expense, killers need an average of \$16.50 to get out whole, not making allowance for stereotyped stuffing in figuring dressed cost. Criticism has been heard of failure to boost prices, especially when scarcity and cost of other meats is reckoned with, but distributors assert that any attempt to put the dressed market higher is at the expense of distribution.

Of course, quotations on A grade lambs do not indicate the whole trade. At New York prime lamb carcasses have been selling up to \$17; the bulk at \$14 to \$16. Chicago prices rule about \$1 lower. Figured on an \$8 to \$8.50 live trade and taking into consideration current pelt values plus what the "drop" is worth, killers have cleaned up reasonable profits. An \$8.25 to \$8.50 market for the bulk of western lambs looks reasonable under the circumstances. Occasional raids may put the top down to \$8.25, enabling killers to garner the bulk around \$8, but such raids promise to be ephemeral.

The first week of July, \$9.25 stopped lambs, but the second week \$9.40 was paid for the initial string of Washingtons, without a sort. Subsequently pressure was applied successfully, the top dropping to \$8.60 during the third week, where it remained with reasonable constancy, frequently not passing \$8.50. During the month, killers got few lambs under \$8 and much of the time they were buying for numbers, grabbing cull natives and preventing

feeders from bidding on second cuts of westerns. Sorting was light and as western lambs came fat, feeders had scant opportunity to butt in.

Dry lot cattle selling anywhere from \$10 to \$12 per hundred are scarce and a semi-famine has developed in good hogs costing killers \$10.50 to \$11 per hundred, without including the \$2.25 tax, so that \$8 to \$8.25 lambs are actually cheap. Coolers have cleared promptly, and deprived of their normal volume of beef and pork, retailers are pushing lamb. Many restaurants have erased beef from their menu cards, substituting lamb, which may exert an educational influence.

Present indications are that the market has been stabilized for the summer season at \$8.25@8.50, with an occasional higher sale. Common to medium lightweight natives are selling at \$6 to \$6.25; fleshy western throwouts at \$7.50@7.65. Demand for these grades of lambs suggests a broad market for common and medium carcasses wholesaling at \$11 to \$13 per hundred.

Dressed trade is decidedly healthier than at the corresponding period of 1934 when drouth flooded the markets with cheap meats of all kinds. Hogs were then \$5 per hundred lower; pork in abundant supply. At that time the lamb market was headed toward a \$6.50 basis. Dressed lamb trade is about \$1 per hundred higher than a year ago and on a healthy basis.

Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia lambs, which flocked to Jersey City all through July and were mainly responsible for the break of 75 cents to \$1 per hundred during the latter part of the month, are at the disappearance stage. This eastern crop was large and in excellent condition this year, costing killers about an average of \$8.25 per hundred. With that supply source stopped, eastern shipping demand

should resume at Chicago, putting a prop under the price list. Denver, a Mecca for northwestern lambs, has been close to Chicago, which can be construed only as a healthy sign. Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin have a substantial crop of native lambs, but they will be strung out as feed is plentiful and the farmer policy is to make weight. All the logic of the situation points to higher rather than lower prices, for which pork scarcity is one salient reason. A significant fact is that, under present conditions, buyers are on their job early and the market is invariably over before noon. Evidently they need lambs.

Feeder trade is dead, or rather it has not revived. Corn belt farmers are not ready to invest and are balking at paying 7½ cents per pound, although in trade opinion they will come around to it later in the season. Inquiry for lambs to feed on contract are already numerous, but, so far, none are available. A \$6 to \$6.50 market on the range is possible. Supply conditions are exactly the reverse of a year ago when the long end of the crop lacked finish.

Another influence is necessity for holding back ewe lambs to recuperate breeding flocks. Any such retention will be on the feeder or thin end of the crop. That the spread between fat and feeder lambs will be narrow is certain unless the former move up several notches. Farmers are in the market for yearling ewes, but refuse to pay western prices, \$6 to \$7 per head.

A bullish sign is packer greed for fat lambs, prompting them to go to the source of supply. Denver, Ogden, Omaha, and other markets are practically on a Chicago price basis. If the product were not selling promptly, they would be less solicitous. Short of beef and pork volume, they are endeavoring to increase lamb tonnage.

Early Idaho lambs have been closely marketed and the heavy Washington movement is about over by this time. Breeders in feeding lamb sections are turning down bids of 6 to 6¼ cents, which is regarded as the probable outcome of the season's dickering.

Crops are coming along. The entire corn belt has more hay, straw, and other roughage than in many years past. An enormous acreage of soy beans promises abundant yields and if corn lives up to its August 1 promise, every crib in the country will be filled to the top. This insures broad demand for lambs, as the average farmer itches for livestock when feed is plentiful. Cattle will be scarce and high, Texas standing pat so far for 8@ 8½ cents for steer calves at weaning time. Last year the problem was where to get feed; with the turn of the wheel the puzzle is whence livestock is coming to consume Nature's bounty.

A respected adage is that money may be found where it was lost. Assuming that it has merit, next winter will be a profitable period for lamb feeders. Heavy supply has put lamb prices out of line with cattle and hogs; reduce production 10 to 15 per cent and this would be remedied.

J. E. Poole.

Denver

ASATISFACTORY price basis prevailed on fat lambs at the outset of July, but with increased receipts at Denver later, mid-month reactions forced levels down to 85 cents under quotations here at the close of June. However, reversals featured the market during the late month and closing sales were regarded as 25 to 40 cents lower than June, but \$1 or more under July's best time. Feeder lambs closed the month but 25 cents off while ewe prices ruled largely steady throughout.

July's receipts at Denver totaled 258,986 head, a fair increase over the month previous when 229,180 head were yarded, but considerably less than July, 1934, when receipts totaled 287,907 head. Idaho range lambs made up the large end of the current arrivals, although a fair per cent of Oregons and Montanas appeared. Several loads of Colorado range lambs were offered and early in the month ten loads of choice Californias arrived.

The month's trade was fairly active, and in spite of irregular prices that marked many sessions, buyers usually carried good orders and were active on most sessions. The heavy receipts usually cleared at this point; few loads forwarded at any time. Ewes were in demand throughout July and the few loads of rangers were snapped up readily. Not many feeder lambs were offered early, but during the last two weeks of July a fair supply was available and demand was good.

The first week of July saw choice range fat lambs selling up to \$9, and many other desirable weight and quality arrivals clearing between \$8.50 and \$8.90, with plainer car lots at \$8 to \$8.35. The following week no lambs in loads went out above \$8.85 and at the close of the week were secured at \$7.85 to \$8.35. The third week saw further drops and at the low time good lambs had to sell at \$7.40. The closing days of July saw better grade westerns landing at \$7.75 to \$7.90 and a few loads of choice Colorados reached \$8.25.

A few carloads of straight feeders and some sorted off of loads of fat lambs were offered during July and usually landed at \$6.25 to \$6.50 with desirable handyweight feeders up to \$6.75. A few throwouts from loads of slaughter lambs cleared at \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Occasionally choice fat ewes of light weight made \$3.25 to \$3.40, but few loads of range ewes passed \$3 and some offerings were taken at \$2.25 to \$2.75. Two loads of

very choice ewe lambs from western ranges went out as breeders at \$8 per hundred.

H. L. Fulton.

Omaha

EXCEPT for just a few zig-zags, a straight line would chart the course of fat lamb prices on the Omaha market during the month of July. It was about as near to a stabilized affair as has been witnessed in some time. Curtailed consumption because of extremely hot weather, along with seasonally light demand, was offset by limited supplies. Receipts at Omaha of 125,341 head were the smallest for any July since 1911, although they were considerably heavier than in June of this year.

For all but four days of the month, prices ranged from \$8 to \$8.25. There was one brief spurt in which five loads of choice Idaho lambs attained a month's top of \$9 and a very brief descent down to the \$7.50 level. At the close of the month prices were in slightly stronger position than at the end of June. Compared with a year ago, however, the contrast is more decided. Values during July averaged well above those in the same month a year ago, and at the windup they were \$2 higher than a year ago when best lambs were selling at \$6.25.

Movement of lambs from the western range territory was irregular, attaining fair volume at times and then dropping off sharply. Western lambs came in much better flesh than in 1934, reflecting greatly improved feed conditions. The percentage of thin lambs was considerably smaller. Quality, too, was better, and weights showed a good increase. Natives were marketed in fairly good volume and in generally good finish and condition, but offerings of fed lambs were limited.

A liberal supply of rough feed in the corn belt and generally favorable crop prospects resulted in "hot"

demand for feeder lambs. Supply was insufficient to fill the demand and prices advanced 75 cents @ \$1 during the month. There was some hesitancy at putting in feeding lambs at prevailing prices, but nevertheless the scant number available were eagerly gobbled up. A \$6.50@7.25 range covered the bulk of the month's business. In a final session flurry a few brought \$7.50 with the bulk at \$7@7.25. Plainer kinds sold at mid-month down to \$5.75. Restoration of the change-in-ownership privilege is expected to add to the prestige of Omaha, always a popular buying place for feeding lambs. Feeding lambs in load lots can now be moved forward to country regions at a cost of only a fraction of the local freight rate formerly charged.

Slaughter ewes were also in limited supply during the month and prices advanced a half dollar. Choice lightweights, both native and from the western territory, sold at \$3.25, although sales were generally at \$3 and under. Heavyweights met an indifferent reception and went at \$2 and below. Fat yearling wethers, both fed and of the range variety, were in meager supply and there was slight change in prices, sales ranging mostly from \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Breeding ewes were also in good demand as the result of the favorable feed and crop situation. Many native farm flocks which were either completely wiped out or badly depleted during last year's drouth, are being gradually reestablished and there was considerable movement of breeding stock. Few sizable offerings of range breeding ewes were received. Solid-mouthed kinds sold at \$3@4.50 mostly. Yearling breeding ewes were popular and sold at steadily higher prices, reaching a peak of \$6.50 late in July and advancing to \$6.65 early in August.

H. F. Lee.

Kansas City

THE July lamb market closed higher than final quotations in June and above the July opening and within 25 cents of the extreme high point of the month. Compared with the low point the close was 75 cents higher. The extreme between the high and low points was an even dollar and the movement from the high to the low point was made in about two weeks. The high market came July 9 with an \$8.75 top and at the low point on July 22 the top was \$7.75. June closed and July opened with an \$8.25 top, rose 50 cents, then gradually declined to stage a rally in the last nine days of the month. The closing top on lambs was \$8.50.

Native lambs made up fully 90 per cent of the July total and of this number, practically all came by trucks. This naturally eliminated considerable shipping demand as few shippers were willing to make up car lots from bunches of truck-ins. After the middle of the month shippers took practically all the car lot offerings.

Receipts were small. Natives had been marketed closely in June and the rush of farm work that prevailed in July tended to hold down the movement. The absence of western lambs and the small number of sheep accounted for the decrease.

In general there was an active trade. Shortly after the middle of the month agitation against high meat prices in the East unsettled the market, but the advance in hog prices to a new high position for the five-year period and a break in cattle followed by an advance returned urgency to demand for fat lambs. On the July close the best fat lambs were quoted at \$8.35 to 8.50 and fair to good kinds \$8 to \$8.35.

Offerings of yearling sheep were limited. Prices ranged from \$5 to \$6.50. Most of the supply sold at \$5.35 to \$6 and showed more grass fat than grain fat. Ewes sold to

killers at \$1.50 to \$3.25, mostly \$2.50 to \$3. The aggregate tonnage of dressed mutton for the month was below normal.

The supply of stockers and feeders was too small to give a fair test to values. The few available were native lambs that found an outlet at \$5.25 to \$6.50. Most of them were culls and common kinds. Inquiry was considerably above the supply. Indications are that there will be ample demand to care for all feeding lambs offered in the next 90 days. There is an abundance of feed in the central and western corn belt that is especially suited for winter feeding lambs. It looks as if this feed will be augmented by a large acreage of winter wheat. Last winter wheat fields in Kansas and Oklahoma provided excellent, cheap feed. For the coming feeding season it looks as if there will be an abundance of winter wheat pasture as well as grain for finishing.

Sheep feeders in this section are watching the market closely due to the fact that they know an unusually large per cent of the western range lambs will come to market in killing flesh, thus leaving a correspondingly small number for feeding purposes. Lambs have done so well this season it will be hard to locate bands of good light weight lambs for late feeding. There is a large inquiry for good young breeding ewes. They are hard to locate. Evidently the downward trend in sheep production has ended and from now on there will be an effort to expand. However, the full effects of last year's reduction will not be reflected in numbers until next year, and from that low point the rebuilding of flocks will begin.

The restoration of the change-in-ownership privilege at Missouri River markets which was made July 15, comes at an opportune time to enable proper distribution of this year's western lamb crop. For three years Missouri River markets have been without this freight rate advantage and as a result pro-

Waldo Hills Stock Farm SUFFOLKS



We are offering in the 1935 National Ram Sale:
4 SINGLE STUD RAMS - PEN OF 5 REGISTERED
YEARLINGS - PEN OF 5 RANGE YEARLINGS

Our Rams are large, smooth, good quality
Suffolks. They speak for themselves.

FLOYD T. FOX
SILVERTON, OREGON

The New RAMBOUILLET

Not a Wrinkle in a Carload



BIG
SMOOTH
LONG WOOL



Deer Lodge Farms Company
DEER LODGE, MONTANA

HAMPSHIRE RAMBOUILLETS CORRIEDALES

REGISTERED RAMS, EWES AND LAMBS
SINGLE STUDS OR CAR LOTS

Also, 1000 head of Corriedale Ewes for sale, of mixed
ages. Purebred but not eligible for registration. These
ewes have had nothing but imported sires or the best of
my own stud rams used on their ancestors for the last
eighteen years.

Malcolm Moncreiffe

Polo Ranch—Big Horn, Wyoming

The Show Record of My Flock in 1934 equals that of any
in the country: 24 Champions, 3 Reserve Champions, 91
Firsts, 47 Seconds, 50 Thirds, 36 Fourths; 7 Fifths, 10
Sixths, 5 Sevens—All taken in the Major Shows. Among
the Championships won was that for Hampshire Ewe at
the International.

E. H. STREET & SON Richfield, Utah

HAMPSHIRE

We Have Entered in the
National Ram Sale:

1 SINGLE STUD RAM NO. 101-103919
1 PEN OF 5 REGISTERED RAMS



Our Single Stud Entry
Number 101-103919

All of these rams were sired by the Mt. Haggin
Ram Lamb purchased by us in the 1933 National
Ram Sale for \$155, the Hampshire top of that sale.

HAMPSHIRE RANGE RAMS

I Have For Sale

400 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RANGE RAISED RAMS

Now in the buck herd. All from registered range raised parents. These rams were well wintered and will give good service on any range.

S. W. McCLURE, Bliss, Idaho



Briggs 3602—Champion Rambouillet Ram at the 1934 Pacific International.

Our Sheep have been winning on Type and Wool at the Leading Shows the past few years.

We have eliminated the Wrinkles and preserved the Heavy Shearing Characteristics for which this flock has always been noted.

We Will Have Consignments at All the Principal Sales This Year.

WILLIAM BRIGGS

DIXON, CALIF.

ducers have been at a disadvantage and quite frequently congestion has occurred. Missouri River markets are the line of greatest slaughter and the natural points for distribution of both fat and feeder lambs. The restoration of the market privilege and through rate at Missouri River markets will better contact western production and eastern outlet and should result in correspondingly better prices for western producers.

July receipts were 77,256, compared with 85,763 in July last year. The decrease was in southwest and western offerings. In July last year drouth conditions forced shipping from Texas. Thus far this year receipts were 935,265 as against 959,607 in the first seven months last year.

C. M. Pipkin.

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for the month of July were 88,246 compared with 66,024 last month and 96,504 in July last year. Included in the month's receipts were 48,634 from the West, with 22,720 from Oregon, 21,244 Idahos, 3,758 Montanas and 912 from Utah. The balance of the run was natives, and more than 30,000 of these were from Missouri.

The market for fat lambs during the month was fairly active at all times, and closed 15 to 25 cents higher. The month opened with top westerns at \$8; values gradually advanced until the 8th, when the top was \$8.50, the high point of the month. Prices declined the next week, when the top dropped to \$7.75, but during the last week there was a firmer tone to the trade and prices advanced around 50 cents. On the close best westerns sold at \$8.25 and natives \$8.40. These figures compare with \$8@8.15 a month ago. Bulk of westerns sold straight during the month, but near the close there was a fair demand for feeding lambs, and more sorting was done. On late days several sales were made at \$6.75@6.85. Killing ewes closed 50

cents higher, and yearlings and wethers around 25 cents up. Best ewes reached \$3.50 on late days, odd lots of yearlings reached \$6 with old wethers and twos \$4@5. There was a good demand for breeding stock, with most sales \$2.50@4, and a few up to \$6.

H. H. Madden.

Protection of Fat Lamb Prices

THE prospect for lamb prices seems more favorable than for cattle; with pork prices high and plenty of feed east it begins to look as if there will be competition between the packer and feeder for fleshy lambs, as lambings are short and many ewe lambs must be held on the ranges.

Protection of fat lamb prices means utilizing all routes available to move fat lambs evenly to the killing markets by the grower and thus protect the yard stick of values for choice lambs and maintain through the first five days of each week, top prices through orderly marketing.

The packers have the best organization in the world for the distribution of dressed meats and it is just as necessary that the grower of fat lambs distribute his shipments evenly to the killing markets to maintain prices. No market is larger than its actual killing outlet coupled with its order buying outlet in its immediate territory; therefore it is essential that all markets be used with all rail routes to protect equipment and avoid congestion, thus reducing shrinks and expense.

In the past, congestion of fat lambs the latter part of the week on non-killing markets, when sold and forwarded to killing markets for the first of the following week, has at times held down prices on the killing markets of the East; under present conditions with the sale-in-transit privilege at the Missouri River markets, the grower may move his lambs through the use of outlying feed yards east and be protected

Burlingame's Rambouillets

I have for sale 200 heavy-shearing, smooth big-boned bucks.

They are from a band of big, smooth ewes that sheared from 16 to 31 pounds in 1935; 692 of my ewes averaged 18 pounds. The mothers of my bucks are range raised, having been fed last winter for only four days.

If you wish to increase your wool clip and the size of your sheep, it will pay you to see my ewes. Each ewe is branded on her side to show the amount of her clip. At tagging time last winter they weighed, with wool on, from 165 to 210 pounds.

In addition to the 200 bucks, I have some smaller ones. Due to the shortage of feed and water last summer, these are not up to standard in size, but are of the same breeding and quality.

These I will sell cheaper than the 200 bucks mentioned above. This is an opportunity to get some very low-priced breeding stock at your own price.

E. C. BURLINGAME
WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON

Purebred Range Raised

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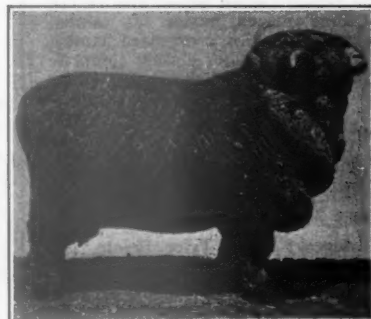
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At the 1934 Los Angeles Fat Stock Show, first prize on carlot fat lambs went to Hampshire cross-bred lambs. At the recent Ogden Show, two out of first three places, carlot fat lambs, won by Hampshire cross-bred lambs, and reported as under closest competition in the 16 years of the Ogden Show.

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Beef, Pork, and Lamb; Building a Balanced Diet Around Meat; and What May be Learned on a Visit to a Retail Meat Market. The winner in each state will be expected to use the prize money he or she receives in visiting a designated livestock show.

Entrance blanks and other information may be secured by writing to Four-H Club Contest, Swift & Company, Stock Yards Station, Chicago, Illinois. The contest closes September 1.

Sheep News From Louisiana

CONDITIONS in "The Highlands" of Louisiana for the winter and spring months were very favorable for sheep, and the sheepmen marked up one of the largest lamb crops in the history of the industry in this section.

At this time (August 6) conditions are not nearly so good. A long wet spell before and during the shearing season, from June 1 on into July, cut the wool clip for this section at least 50,000 pounds and set the sheep back weeks in their growth. The wet spell also increased the loss from parasites. Ear ticks, screw worms, and stomach worms, almost unknown in this section ten or fifteen years ago, are doing a lot of damage this season. The stomach worm is taking a heavy toll from the late lambs, and the lesions made by the ear tick make a fertile field for the screw worm. Many of the owners are using crude oil to kill the ear tick.

The 1935 wool clip, around 660,000 pounds, was sold through the Southwestern Louisiana Wool Growers Association, and delivered in July. The price was 27½ cents as against 20 cents for the 1934 clip.

We have about 25,000 wethers of all ages that should be moved out this fall in order to give the ewes and lambs a better chance. In some sections the ranges are getting badly overcrowded.

De Ridder, La.

R. J. Archer

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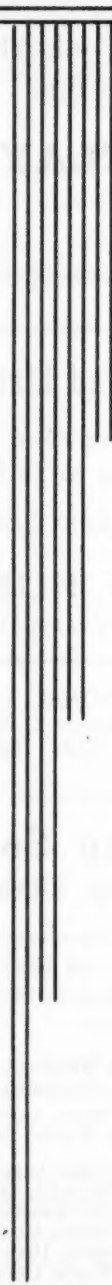
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Register with Our Society and Help Promote This Most Popular Breed

To the Wool Growers of the United States

A decorative graphic consisting of several vertical lines of varying heights, some with horizontal bars at the top, resembling a stylized comb or a series of steps, positioned to the left of the main text block.

From January, 1934, until the third week of April, 1935, the National as selling agent for a vast number of wool producers was forced to fight against a progressively lower world-wide wool market.

During this period, all primary wool markets faced a substantial carryover of old wool, and woolen and worsted manufacturers both here and abroad, through fear of further recessions in values, purchased only for their immediate requirements with the result fine wool declined 51%.

Since late in April of this year, the increased demand for wool by England, Japan, and Continental countries has been tremendous, and as wool advanced 20% abroad, it was reflected in our domestic wool market and caused a heavy covering movement by our American manufacturers, many of whom had sold cloth beyond their ability to manufacture from wool inventories then owned.

Sales of wool have been large and we feel sure present values can easily be maintained. There is no excessive amount of old wool anywhere in the world. Our domestic stock is only normal. Mills are consuming wool at a rapid rate and will continue to do so for many weeks to come.

We have confidence in our ability to market all wool consigned to us at present levels or somewhat higher values. Our sales organization has been augmented and improved and we solicit wool consignments from our old friends and all other wool growers with a belief we can serve you best.

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281 SUMMER STREET

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Marketing Wool Direct To Mills Through The National Wool Marketing Corporation is a Sound Practice, Because:—

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- 4—THE NATIONAL DOES NOT BUY OR SPECULATE IN WOOL FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT.
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- 6—The National has established a reputation second to none for fair dealings with its mill customers.
- 7—The National believes that a healthy wool market can exist only when the manufacturers can operate on a profitable basis. For this reason the National has always used its best efforts to prevent unwarranted price fluctuation so destructive to business stability.
- 8—Orderly marketing through the National, if consistently followed through a term of years, will yield the best returns.

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Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 12)

WASHINGTON

Temperatures were near or below normal part of the time, but late in the month they were above. Showers occurred at scattered places, and moisture conditions are fairly satisfactory, excepting locally east of the Cascades. Haying was delayed locally by showers. Live-stock have held up very well everywhere. Some oats were cut for hay. Practically all pastures and ranges would be improved by general showers of good proportions.

McCall

Early summer feed was good in the foothills, but late in the higher areas. We should have good feed there later on, however.

All of the wool has gone (July 12), with most of it sold and much less than usual being handled on consignment. Eighteen cents is a recent price paid for wool, which runs three-eighths and half blood and shrinks about 63 per cent.

The number of lambs saved this year was from 5 to 10 per cent below the 1934 yield.

The coyote menace has become a serious problem in our locality. A large portion of the lamb and sheep losses is due to this pest, over which there does not seem to be any means of control by the Biological Survey.

G. E. McDougall

IDAHO

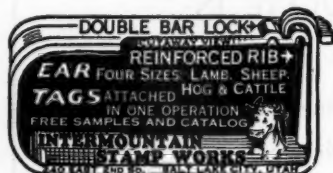
Unusually warm weather prevailed everywhere through the month, and showers were all but negligible. As a consequence, pastures and ranges have dried out pretty badly everywhere excepting only in the higher and more northerly mountain areas. Some early fields of the second crop of alfalfa are being cut, but as irrigating water is low, the crop has not done quite as well as usual in most places. Livestock are in satisfactory condition.

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A 20-ounce package will make 5 gallons of drench solution. This is good for 320 doses for mature sheep or goats, or 640 doses for lambs or kids. Price \$4.50. 10-oz. package, 160 mature animals or 320 young, \$2.40.

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Chilly

The forest ranges have given good forage for the stock so far this season, but it is now commencing to dry up some. Fall feed should be good also from present indications.

I think most of the wool in this section has been taken on consignment; no sales have been reported.

There is no activity on feeder lambs of any kind or on straight ewes up to date.

Coyotes are about as usual.

Bert Coates

Soda Springs

The range is drying pretty fast up here (July 27). I am afraid there won't be as many fat lambs at shipping time as people thought there would be. There hasn't been a rain for more than two months.

H. L. Finch

MONTANA

Showers have occurred fairly generally in each week this month, mostly of beneficial proportions though the weather has been unusually warm as a rule, and the need for moisture was somewhat greater than usual. As a consequence pastures and ranges are only fair, and in some north-central counties feed conditions are unfavorable and early livestock shipments are expected. Most cattle and sheep, however, have made normal gains.

Whitewater

The prairie range is in excellent condition (July 27) and there is every indication that fall feed will be plentiful also.

Lambing did not measure up to that of last year; we estimate that there were about 20 per cent fewer lambs saved per hundred ewes. So far we haven't heard of any feeder contracts being made.

About 95 per cent of the wool has been sold in a price range of 18 to 25 cents.

Coyotes have not given us any more trouble than in other years.

A. D. Brown.

Harlem

Most of the 1935 wool clip has been shipped out of this locality, with recent sales on a 20 to 25-cent basis. Nothing has been done yet in the way of contracting feeder or straight ewe lambs. The lamb crop this year, however, is very small, only about 60 per cent of the 1934 yield.

I never saw coyotes so bad as they are this summer, and unless something is done, we will have to quit

running sheep in this section.

Summer feed on the county and state land we use is just fair, a little better though than last year. Prospects look good for fall feed, however (July 22).

Fred Brockway

Gold Creek

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domain and other kinds of fall range land is in fair condition.

Contracts are being made for wether lambs at 5 cents per pound; for mixed ewe and wether lambs, the contract figure is 5½ to 6 cents. Six cents is the price named in contracts on straight ewe lambs, both fine wools and crossbreds.

Recent prices paid for wool of this section range from 18 to 24 cents; nearly all of the wool has been sold.

Coyotes are increasing and have been more troublesome than in the last eight or ten years; the condition is more like that of 20 years ago.

August F. Brand
Richland

The weather here has been excellent; lots of rain. The grass is better (July 18) than I have seen it for years.

The biggest part of the wool clip is in the hands of the growers yet. I haven't heard of much of it being consigned but some of it has been sold recently at 19 to 22 cents. These prices are for three-eighths and fine wools, which shrink about 55 to 60 per cent. From 10 to 14 cents has been advanced on the consigned wools.

The coyotes haven't been troublesome here for the last couple of years.

C. Bonnabell

WYOMING

Unusually warm weather persisted through the month, culminating in a few exceptionally hot days near the close. Showers were few and far between, only Cheyenne receiving a good downpour in the last week; other southeastern places, and some east-central areas also received helpful showers at the same time. Dry land crops have suffered materially from the hot, dry weather, though watered fields have fared much better. The range has cured, excepting in the southeast where late showers occurred; livestock are mostly in excellent condition. Scarcity of water has necessitated the shifting of many herds.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Rawlins

Feed is good in the mountain areas of the national forest range (July 26) and fair on the open country. Ranges outside of the forests are very dry and need moisture badly, as there have been very few rains since late May. Feed on the fall ranges will be fair, about 60 per cent of normal, I should say.

No lamb contracting has been reported up to the present. Our lamb crop this year was only about half of that of a year ago.

There has been no activity in wool lately, but practically all that locally grown has been sold or consigned.

Due to shortage of funds, the Biological Survey cooperating with the State of Wyoming, has been unable to function effectively, and hence coyotes are on the increase.

Thermopolis

Range feed (July 23) is the best I have seen in many years, both on the forests and on leased and deeded lands. For fall the prospects are also very good. We do need rain, however. There has been little or no precipitation all through June and July, so the feed is curing up fast and very dry. Creeks are getting very low now. But the farmers have plenty of water for their crops, which are the best in years. The second cutting of alfalfa will not be so good unless we have some rains.

The lamb crop was not so good this year; from 50 to 60 per cent will strike the average on range lambing, with as high as 70 per cent being made in a few cases. The L. U. Sheep Company has contracted its wether lambs, about 4000 head of fine wools, for 6 cents a pound, but I do not know of any other deals so far.

We sold our wool to Draper & Company at one of the early sealed bid sales here at 18¼ cents. This is a fine wool with a heavy shrinkage, close to 70 per cent. Other wools sold at 16½ cents early and up to 22½ cents later. A good many of

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the growers, representing about half the wool of Bighorn Basin, have consigned their wools.

Coyotes are more troublesome.
James Dickie

Otto

Feed has been good on the public domain in the Buffalo Basin where we range (July 29). Also grass made good growth in May and June on the public domain land used for fall feeding, so feed conditions there should be good.

The net result of lambing was much smaller than in 1934. I haven't heard of any lambs being contracted yet.

Some fine wool of an extra heavy shrinkage has recently been sold at 16½ cents. Practically all of the wool has been sold or consigned now.

We are having a lot of trouble with coyotes, more than for a number of years past.

S. A. Dalley.

King Brothers' Rambouillets Purchased for Experimental Work in Japan

KATSURO HATAKEYAMA, commissioner from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry at Tokyo, recently selected 50 Rambouillet yearling ewes from the flock of King Bros. Company, at Laramie, Wyoming, to be shipped to Japan for special study in producing the most practical manufacturing wools. The ewes will go direct to the imperial government station near Tokyo, and have no connection with the recent purchases going to Manchukuo. This is the fourth shipment the King Bros. Company has made to the Japanese government station.

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Meat has been a leading food of man since earliest times. In the days of the dwarf horse and woolly rhinoceros, man used meat almost exclusively.

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"Meat is not merely an ordinary food — it is a satisfying, appetizing, delicious, and wholesome element in the diet.

"The digestive apparatus of man requires that part of his food be concentrated and of animal origin, such as meat.

"Few other foods offer such an eco-

nomical combination of wholesome and strength-giving elements as meat.

"Meat contains iron and protein, two important constituents of the blood.

"The strength and body-building protein of the lean in meat and the energy-yielding fats of the fat in meat, together with the iron, phosphorus, and Vitamin G contained in meat, are important in constructing a well-balanced diet necessary for building strong, sound people."

Swift & Company's high quality meats, and poultry, eggs and dairy products, are serving a real need in our complex American life. Their daily use is promoting the health of millions, both young and old.



Swift & Company

Over a period of years, Swift & Company's net profits from all sources have averaged only a fraction of a cent per pound.



FINER LIVESTOCK

... a result of the drought

● The drought of the past two years was a national catastrophe in many respects, but in one respect it can be a blessing.

When, in the course of a few years, livestock is again plentiful, the *quality* of that stock will probably be better than has been the case heretofore. The reason is, obviously, that during the drought the majority of the scrub stock was slaugh-

tered, so that, for the most part, only the better stock remains from which to build up the new supply.

Every effort should be made by livestock producers to improve the quality of the herds and flocks. Higher quality meat will improve consumer demand for meat and will aid producers and packers and retailers to sell to better advantage.

R. H. Cabree
President

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

WESTERN WOOL GROWERS

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Change of Ownership Privilege on Sheep and Lambs at

SOUTH OMAHA

EFFECTIVE JULY 15, western trunk lines revised their tariffs on sheep and lambs to provide for change of ownership at Missouri river markets. Their action means that western sheepmen can now take advantage of SOUTH OMAHA'S convenient location and better marketing facilities, while at the same time enjoying the benefit of the through, or minimum freight rate.

The differential of approximately 24 cents per hundredweight that has existed between the river markets and other western points, or direct, at which the change of ownership privilege remained in force after it was stricken from tariffs governing the rates through river points in 1932, is now removed. Range growers need no longer make a sacrifice in order to avail themselves of SOUTH OMAHA service.

Quick, easy access from railroad feed yards enables you to put your lambs on sale in the best condition and with the least possible shrink at South Omaha.

MAXIMUM DEMAND CREATES MAXIMUM PRICES

For years SOUTH OMAHA has been a leading market for feeder lambs. Annual feeder shipments from SOUTH OMAHA cover the entire Corn Belt as well as many eastern, southern and even some western states. Country demand is supplemented by strong competition from local feeders adjacent to market, who handle thousands of lambs the year 'round.

Abundant supplies of feed are promised for the SOUTH OMAHA market territory this year. All indications point to more orders for thin lambs than have existed here for several seasons.

- BIG PACKERS
- INDEPENDENT PACKERS
- ORDER BUYERS
- FARMER-FEEDERS
- COMMERCIAL FEEDERS

● *South Omaha Offers a Broad Demand for Both Fats and Feeders*

Sell your sheep and lambs where rail and feed yard facilities are most convenient . . . Where you are sure of a competitive market for everything from pee-wees to prime fat and feeder stock . . . and in the large new double-deck, all steel-and-concrete sheep barn. **SHIP TO SOUTH OMAHA.**

More fat lambs are slaughtered at SOUTH OMAHA every year than at any market west of the Mississippi river. All of the big packers and many smaller processors have plants here. With the change in ownership privilege restored, order buyers will extend their operations at SOUTH OMAHA this year.

Union Stock Yards Company of Omaha, Ltd.
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